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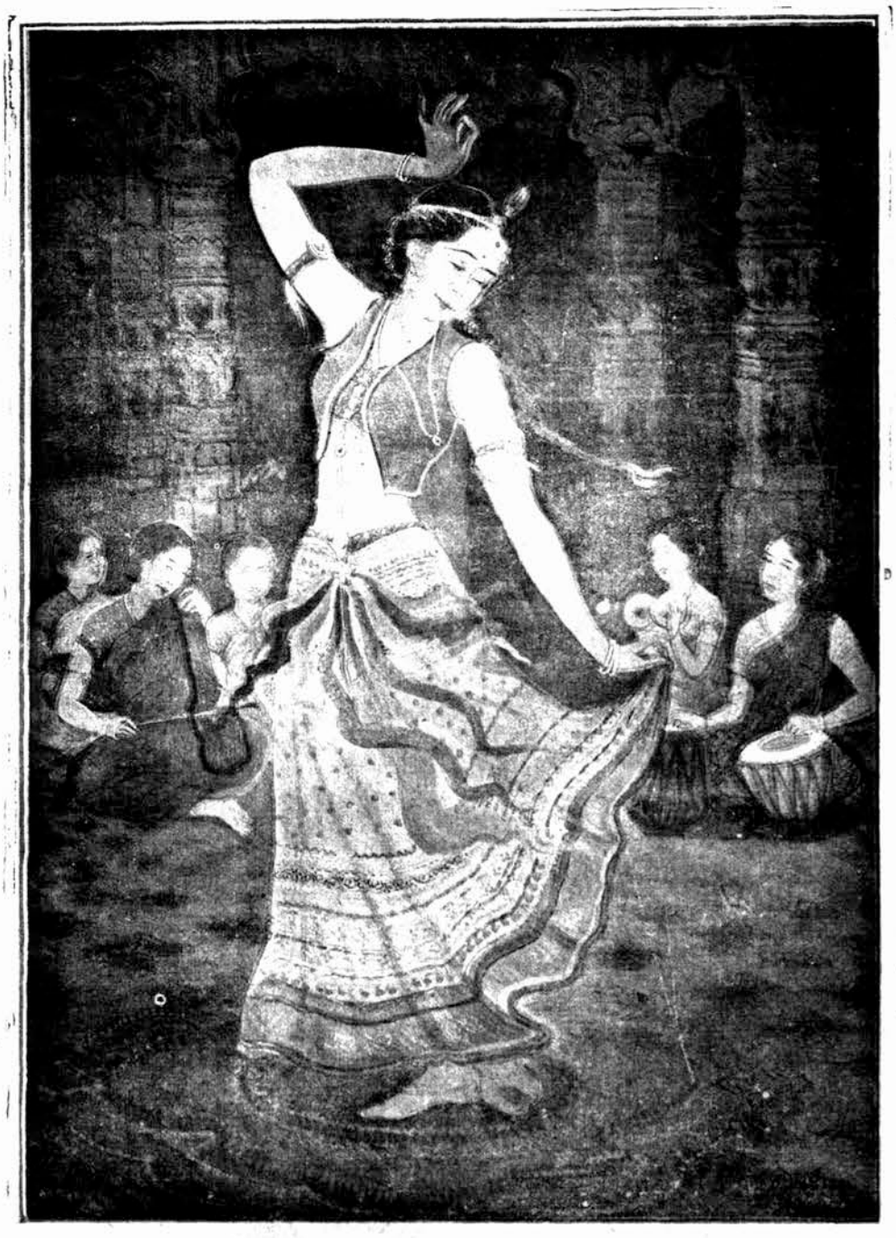
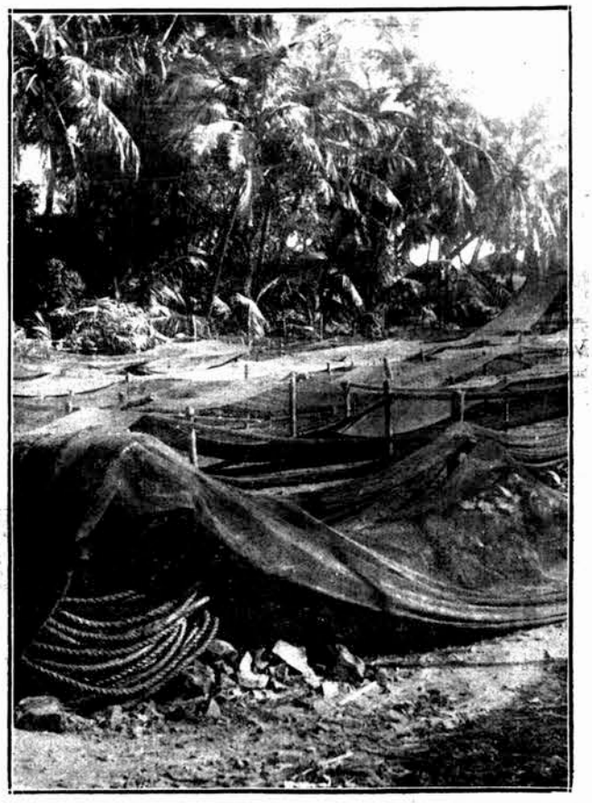


RHYTHM AND MELODY

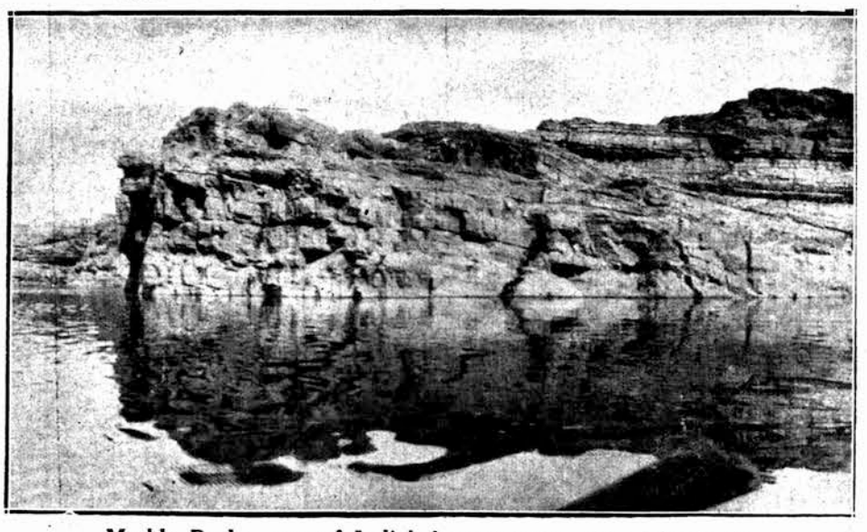
—*N. T. Yawalkar.*

BEAUTY SPOTS OF INDIA

Telika Mandir—9th Century Vishnu Temple—Gwalior.
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla)



"Drying the Nets."
(Photo by H. R. Tolat)



Marble Rocks—one of India's beauty spots—near Jubbulpore.
(Photo by Boltenstern).

"Way-layer way-laid—by the camera-man."
(Photo by Capt. Limaye).

Water Ski-ing in Japan: These skies are made of tin-plate or rubber and are steered by oars.

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THE APPROACH TO PARIS

On The Border Of An Accomplishment

(By RUSTOM VAKEEL)

You remember cities through particular moments, moments which stick to you by intimate associations of colour, smell, emotion; they stick to you like an old kiss whose sound is still with you, or like one single episode in a dream, whose other details you have forgotten. Every city has a peculiar entry, some distant minaret or dome, or Cathedral spire, or the colour of its soil. Before you enter Ahmedabad you see the dome at Mahbdabad, and you know it's coming with its shaking towers, its old gates, its big carts, its big women with broad skirts, and big 'jodas' which make some noise. We know that we are on verge of great cities, on the border of an accomplishment, by the activity in the train, the preparations to alight, the way the suburbs pass, little gardens, orchards, multiplications of rails, signals, consciousness of speed that is about to pass away, of rails within rails, the porter's lodge, the familiar clang, clang, when the train changes its path and the vast cavernous darkness of big stations opening out to welcome your express. But about fifteen minutes before you stop with the final jerk, you know that every city has a different prelude, a different entry, a different type of expectations, of joy, a consciousness of victory, of being in vicinity of a spot about which we have dreamed so much—the tomb of Napoleon, or the Red Square, or the Taj.

Different Cities, Different Feelings

The quality of approach to every city is different. Before you alight at Gare du Nord, you have been rushing over a beautiful land called France. The Three Musketeers, Athos, Parthos, Aramis, Chivalry, Versailles, the romances of Dumas, the Black Tulip, the guillotine, the Tale of Two Cities, the tumbrils, Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, above all France, that epic indescribable country, where they sell old music on the banks of the Seine. That idea France seems to permeate you while you are trying to adjust yourself to the great city, which is appearing on the horizon, while the train is manipulating a curve, while you are almost thrown on the fat placid gentleman while removing your bag, or while you are treading on the corn of the lady in black, one among thousands either from America or from England, who is also making adjustments as the giant city is approaching. You have to tune yourself. You have to be prepared for a new tongue, the tongue of 'Henri Bue'(?), Matric, the tongue of 'Moliere', First Year, the tongue of Beaumarchais, Intermediate. It is no longer dog-eared text-books, it is life, it is the great city itself, the characters of Moliere, of Beaumarchais, of Hugo, in those cottages, in those villages, which are flying away at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

It is important to know whether you go to Paris from London or from Paris to London. There is a different feeling. The desire to see a great and famous city is pre-eminent whether you come from Germany or England, but the reactions are obviously different. The English channel is not twenty-four miles wide, but twenty-four thousand. God who loves variety, and Brahma who has a thousand facets, have created different kinds of human beings, with different habits, customs, different ways, different in their physical aspects, Saxon and Latin, as wide as the poles. One nation has written great poetry, the other has written great prose. After crossing the Channel we go out careering in a different land, where the soil makes us happy. It is beyond those values which, though edifying for an Englishman, are painful to us. Here is a mighty civilization, which has a great place in human evolution, independent of those standards which a clever people have put into our heads by a subtle propaganda through a type of education, which has made us foreigners in our country.

The Breath Of Freedom

Paris, as it appears on the horizon, is an escape, the city where we realize our humanity. France has also her Imperialism, but as we are out of it, we coddle ourselves into free human beings in the shades and lanes of Paris, we feel that the European is a human being. When we get down on the station, there is no psychological desire to be apologetic or aggressive no strain to be idealistic, to look beyond political prejudice, to be 32 Russel Square, to sweat for brotherhood, to be awkward, shy, polite or self-conscious, to be Aryans in time of difficulty, to be sons of the same empire when things are obviously different. From this difficult situation, of either superficial tea-party contacts to genuine efforts of creating human situations, which somehow tragically wear out, this plunge in Paris is a mental relief. As things are, and as human nature is seriously limited, and cannot rise to Mahatmaic heights, this approach to Paris after England has for us Indians a delirious aspect, the same joy that Marx and Voltaire found in London. As you are whirled into your hotel over old paved streets by a taxi-man, who does not spare his horn, you do feel, that there are some aspects of humanity, some joys, of achievement which to-day are beyond us.

Egyptian Ministerial Delegation, which negotiated the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, is seen here in Berlin. Premier Nahas Pasha is on the left (with a stick in hand).

A ROAD-SIDE INTERLUDE

(Continued from page 2)

millions who live in her villages and cities". I told them, and the answer was pleasing to them and they felt that it was right.

"Who are these people? Surely, you and the like of you. And so when you shout 'Bharat Mata ki jai', you shout your own 'jai' as well as the 'jai' of our brothers and sisters all over Hindustan. Remember that 'Bharat Mata' is you and it is your own 'jai'." They listened intently and a great light seemed to dawn on their heavy peasant minds. It was a wonderful thought—that this slogan they had shouted for so long referred to them, yes to themselves, the poor Jat peasants of a village in Rohtak district. It was their 'jai'. Why then let us shout it again, all together and with right good-will: 'Bharat Mata ki jai'.

And so on into the darkness to Delhi City and the train, and then a long sleep.—"Triveni".

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WELLS WRITES OWN OBITUARY

Tells How He "Died Very Poor At Age Of 97", Being "Seriously Hurt In Brawl With Fascists And Suffered In Camp Under Brief Red Regime"

H. G. Wells, youngest of the "big three" of modern English literature, who celebrated his seventieth birthday last month, already has written his obituary telling how he died at the age of 97.

"It's now a race between George Bernard Shaw and myself," Mr. Wells chuckled, seated at his work-desk in his luxurious Baker Street apartment, writes the Associated Press (U.S.A.) correspondent.

Mr. Shaw turned 80 July 26 last. The third member of the triumvirate, Rudyard Kipling, died in January at the age of 70.

With twenty-seven years of life still ahead of him, according to his own reckoning, Mr. Wells is as vigorous and prolific as ever—devoting most of his time to writing and directing pseudo-scientific fantasies, flavoured with a modern Jules Verne touch, for a British movie company.

"The Shape of Things to Come" and 'The Man Who Could Work Miracles" are his two latest productions.

In an article written for "The Listener", published by the British Broadcasting Corporation, the famous novelist-historian sounded a wistful note of doubt as to how long he will be remembered.

LITTLE KNOWN TO NEW GENERATION

"The name of Mr. H. G. Wells," he wrote, "who died yesterday afternoon of heart failure in the Paddington Infirmary at the age of 97, will have few associations for the younger generation.

"But those whose adult memories stretch back to the opening decades of the present century and who shared the miscellaneous reading of the period, may recall a number of titles of books he wrote, and may even find in some odd attic an actual volume or so of his works. He was indeed one of the most prolific or the 'literary backs' of that time."

Continuing in the same vein of humorous nostalgia, he wrote:

"Wells was a copious and repetitive essayist upon public affairs and a still more copious writer of fiction. He wrote scientific romances, whose original freshness has long since been destroyed by the general advance of knowledge, and novels which have neither the circumstantial correctitude which gives his contemporaries, Galsworthy and Bennett their documentary value, nor that ruthless frankness which endows so much of the younger American school of that time with a sort of bleeding immortality.

"The question whether he was to be considered a 'humorist' was discussed but never settled and it need not trouble us now. He played a not very successful part in the early attempts to make the films mean something. The organization, he says, was too much for him. It expelled whatever of his ideas had survived the director, automatically in the cutting room. Perhaps the organization knew its own appeal better than he did.

"Wells was seriously injured in a brawl with some Fascist roughs brought about by a rare fit of indignation on his part in 1938, and his health was further impaired by a spell in a concentration camp under the brief Communist dictatorship in 1942.

"Thereafter his once considerable vitality seems to have deserted him. He had no recorded share in the vigorous mental and social renaissance we have witnessed in the past decade, in spite of the fact that it followed so closely upon lines he had foreshadowed. From being a prematture, he became a forgotten man.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONER

"His immediate needs were relieved by a small Civil List pension in 1955. He occupised an old tumble-down house upon the border of Regent's Park and his bent, shabby, slovenly and latterly somewhat obese figure was frequently to be seen in the adjacent gardens, sitting and looking idly at the boats on the lake or the flowers in the beds, or hobbling painfully about with the aid of a stick, coughing or talking to himself. 'Some day,' he would be heard to say, 'I will write a book, a real book.'

"Scarcely anything remains of him now and yet, without him and his like, the reef of common ideas on which our civilization stands to-day could never have arisen."

Only Mr. Wells's own imagination could envisage him, 19 years hence, reduced in means to a point where he would need a "small Civil List pension." He is reputedly worth well over 1,000,000 dollars hafing earned 100,000 dollars alone on his novel "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," while his "Outline of History" even outstripped the Bible for a time as a best-seller.

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN

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THE CULT OF KALI

RELIGIOUS SYMBOLISM UNDERLYING THE WORSHIP OF THE DREADED GODDESS OF WAR AND DESTRUCTION

(By G. ANNAJI RAO, M.A., B.L.)

India is a land of Cults—of ideals and symbolisms, exalted into religious creeds, the followers of which though professing Hinduism, still keep themselves aloof as distinctive sects apart from other sects of that religion. To mention only a few, we have the Cult of Ahimsa to begin with—which later developed into Buddhism, and then the Cults of Shiva, of Vishnu, of Jina (founder or Jainism), and of Ganapati. Then there are the inner cults, of the Linga among the Shaivites, as also of Digambaras or Nudists among the Jains.

The Cult of the Linga worshippers, exalting and idealising the male sex, has its counterpart in the Cult of Kali which is the exaltation and idealisation of the softer sex. But a description of the Cult of Kali as a mere glorification of Womanhood would not be a full or correct description. Something deeper, fuller and of wider import is implied in the worship of Kali and it is the purpose of the writer to explain it in this article.

Perhaps no god or goddess of modern religions has attained such undeserved obloquy as Kali the Terrible. Even the religious book exclusively devoted to Her worship does not hesitate to describe Her as anything but what She is, viz.:—

"Kali of the terrible mouth, with bloody scimitar and other deadly weapons, adorned with a garland of human skulls, clothed in a tiger's skin and surrounded by the horrible stench of dried up flesh, with noise of her roar resounding in all directions, etc."

The Pauranic Story

No wonder when Her own faithful ones described Her thus, men of other faiths looked on with horror on the worship and ritual connected with Kali. It is then but natural that Western writers especially should write scathing remarks about a sect which does not hesitate to describe their Deity in words so horrible. And, yet, Kali Mata (Mother Kali) is no ordinary creature born of the morbid imagination of a race of savages, but is an Ideal evolved from the minds of Indian intellectuals and sages in no idle spirit. That Ideal requires to be properly explained to be properly understood. To do this, it is necessary to look into the story of this remarkable Cult and to delve behind the halo of religion and religious ritual which hedges around the dread name of Kali Mata.

The origin of the story of Kali worship is to be found in a religious work known as "Devi Mahatmya", extolling the greatness of the Goddess. This work is also known as the 'Sapta Shati' or the 'Poem of Seven Hundred Verses' and forms an integral part of the Markandeya Purana.

In the olden days of the Puranas every Brahmin writer of repute invoked divine sanctity for the authorship of his work by stating that the tenets expounded by him were dictated in ancient times to some Rishi by no less a person than Brahma or Shiva or some well-known deity in the Hindu Pantheon. The Cult of Kali is attributed to Brahma Himself, who is said to have taught the secret of Kali Worship to the sage Markandeya.

"Tell me, oh grandfather!" prays Markandeya to Brahma, "tell me of a sure and secret means whereby mankind in general may be saved from destruction!" And Brahma replies, "There is a way of saving mankind, oh sage, and it is by teaching men to seek the protection of the Goddess who has shown Herself to mankind before this in her different manifestations. Whoever seeks Her protection (Kavacha) becomes invincible in battle, is rendered fearless and having attained immortal glory during life, is awarded after death a seat near Shiva Himself among other immortal Gods."

Who then is this Goddess whose protection assures such bliss as Immortals can envy? It is the mere bloodthirsty and meaningless horror such as is depicted by unsympathetic cavillers who often write without understanding or is there a wider and more significant meaning behind the Ideal of Kali?.

"Mankind is saved from destruction and rendered happier by seeking her protection." These are said to be the words of Brahma the Creator himself.

What would render mankind unhappy and liable to destruction? Surely the answer is the want of cohesion among its races. It is cohesion or unity alone which can bind divergent races into a compact and Independent State. If the races perpetually quarrelled among themselves, as they now do in Spain, they would soon perish and sink into oblivion. But let them unite and work for the common glory of the State, the ultimate goal of human endeavour, idealised and defined into a Goddess of Strength or Kali, then the glory and ascendancy of that race may be said to be assured.

Viewed at in this light, the words of the Sapta Shati have a more sensible under-current of meaning. Let us see how the narrative in the Markandeya Purana justifies this meaning.

A King In Exile

In some remote age, even earlier than the Manvantara of Swarochi, so says the Sapta Shati, there lived a Ruler of Chandra Vamsa, known as Suratha. He was a beneficent Ruler and loved his subjects as his own children. But when he was in the forests on a a hunting expedition, his own minister proved to be a traitor and usurped the throne and Suratha had again to flee into the forests. While wandering there he came to a hermitage belonging to a venerable sage, to whom the Raja related his misfortune and was offered hospitality. There he found another refugee a Vaisya by caste, in as deplorable a state as himself and seated as humbly in front of the Sage.

While the hermit turned aside for his usual prayers, the Raja found time to have a chat with the Vaisya who gave his name as Samadhi. Though born of very rich parents and having inherited vast wealth, the Vaisya had lost his all in business and had fled from his creditors, leaving home, wife and children until he found shelter in the hermitage. Their stories were so much alike that they talked with sympathy towards each other.

But each of them wanted to know the reason for such a cruel dispensation of Providence which rendered them both homeless and friendless in spite of their having led virtuous lives.

"We are both reduced to helplessness," said the Raja, addressing the Sage. "Can it be because we are lacking in wisdom?" The Sage smiled.

"Wisdom", says he, "is dispensed by Providence to each creature according to its capacity. That modicum of it which lower beings possess enables them to gather their food and to propagate their species. But even they, after full exercise of all the wisdom they possess, are deprived of their little hoardes of food and little groups of younglings by stronger and more agile beings who sweep them away into destruction. This is because the weaker ones do not have recourse to corporate life which may enable them to withstand their enemies in Nature, Man who possesses a higher range of vision can lead a corporate life and overcome the weaker forms of animal life. But even he has enemies in other similar forms of corporate life. To overcome these and to assert himself or his own group, he must have recourse to a rigid course of discipline which can be done only through the worship of the Goddess!"

"The Goddess Of Nature"

"And who is this Goddess?" they ask.

"She is the Goddess of Nature. Through Her are born all living things. Without Her grace no living things can prosper. Through steadfast prayer and service, through perpetual sacrifices to propitiate Her, man can attain the fulfilment of all his desires".

"Oh, do tell us who this Goddess is and where She is to be found," says the Raja.

"Listen then", says the Sage. "Listen to the secret of this Universe, first unfolded to thee and through thee to mankind.

"All Creation consists of the active and the passive principles of procreation—the Male and the Female—which are the complements of each other. Every God has His Goddess and without their united existence creation itself would make no progress. Above all these there broods Maya, who sometimes acts as Illusion or Inertia, staying the process of creation and sometimes helping it by goading all created beings to multiply. It is Maya—sometimes called Illusion, sometimes called Love, sometimes Mother, and sometimes Kali, the Giver of Strength,—that dominates this Universe."

"And what achievements stand to the credit of this Maya, this Goddess Mother?" ask the eager guests in one breath.

"Listen!" says the Sage and thus begins the story of the Goddess Kali, or Durga, who is deified under countless other feminine names.

War On Demons

The story is in thirteen chapters and in the end the listeners are convinced of the efficacy of Kali Worship and by following the ritual and directions taught by the Sage, they each attain their much desired goal. The Raja wins back his kingdom and the pious Vaisya attains a seat among the immortals.

These thirteen chapters contain three distinct stories or 'charitas'. The first story relates how the Goddess helped Vishnu the Preserver, the second God of the Hindu Trinity to overcome two demons named Madhu and Kaitabha, who were so powerful that all the gods arrayed in battle could not overcome them. The only God who could have done so was very much overcome with sleep or 'maya' (this word has so many different meanings that the average reader is nonplussed by its agile somersaults to mean something new each time!) Nothing could make God Vishnu wake up and take notice of the growing power of Madhu and Kaitabha who were tyrannizing over the world. All the Gods led by Brahma then approached the feet of the great Vishnu and began to pray to the Goddess of Sleep (Maya) who had spread herself over the whole body of Vishnu and was refusing to leave Him. In pious adulation they then extolled Her greatness, how She was the dispenser of life of disease and even of death, etc., etc., and prayed Her to forsake the body of Vishnu so as to make Him realise the imminence of the danger which threatened the Gods. Pleased with their praise and worship of Her, the Goddess quitted the body of

(Continued on page 58)

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TWO POEMS

I have lived the good and evil of men,
And dark became the horizon of my love.

I have known the morality and immorality of men,
And cruel became my anxious thought.

I have shared in the piety and impiety of men,
And heavy became the burden of life.

I have pursued the race of the ambitious,
And vain became the glory of life.

And now I have fathomed the secret purpose of desire.

Ah, the symphony of that song!
The innermost shrine
Is breathless with the love of many.
The flame dances with the thoughts of many.

The scent of burnt camphor fills the air;
The careless priest drones a chant;
The idol sparkles, seeming to move,
Weary of such boundless adoration.

A still silence holds the air.
And on the instant
A melodious song of infinite heart
Brings untold tears to my eyes.

In a white robe
A woman sings to the heart of her love
Of the travail she knew not,
Of the laughter of children around her breast,
Of the love that died young,
Of the sorrow in a barren home,
Of the solitude in a still night,
Of the life fruitless amidst the flowering earth.
I cry with her.
Her heart became mine.

She leaves that abode of sanctity,
Eager with the joy of worship on the morrow.

I follow her through the eternity of time.

O love,
Thou and I shall wander
On the open road of true love,
Thou and I shall never part.

J. KRISHNAMURTI in "Triveni."

* From The Song of Life by special permission of The Star Publishing Trust, Ommen, Holland.

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ENGLISH AS WORLD LANGUAGE

By Far The Easiest Of Modern Tongues

It is a sign of the times that articles have appeared of late with some frequency in the world's press urging renewed efforts to establish a common language as a means of communication between all nations. Although it would be difficult to isolate the separate causes which lead to the periodic revival of this demand for a common world language, it is in times of international tension and disquietude that the agitation for a universal tongue—an agitation persistently carried on in all civilized countries by groups more or less numerically strong—suddenly assumes an urgency which carries the aim far beyond academic spheres. It is as if poor harassed mankind, uneasy through disunion, were cowering before a growing spirit of unfriendliness which it dislikes but cannot stem. If only the individual nationals of one country could speak with those of other countries whose views differ from their own, then surely they would understand each other's point of view and all would be well, writes Mr. Joseph Martin in the "Japan Times."

Majority Vote For English

The great difficulty is, of course to know which language to adopt as the common means of speech. Enthusiasm for an artificial secondary language has waned; the very fact of the artificiality of such languages being probably responsible for their failure to appeal sufficiently to the public of the various nations. A more natural choice would seem to lie among the great European languages. Such a choice has indeed been discussed officially on various important occasions. At the Northern Peace Conference in Stockholm in 1919, national representatives were asked which tongue they thought would be most suitable for universal use. Of the fifty-four replies received more than fifty per cent. selected English, one representative voted for German and eight for French, while the artificial languages Ido and Esperanto had only five supporters. The overwhelming majority thus appeared to share the opinion of that eminent scholar and statesman, the late President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, who, when asked for his opinion regarding an artificial universal language, replied that as English already existed as the necessary world language, it would be a waste of time to create a new one!

It may be of interest to examine a few of the reasons which recommend English as a secondary language for the nations of the world. First of all, English is already the language of about 250 million people, or nearly one sixth of the entire world population. It is the language of the sea: However mixed his crew, a skipper knows his orders will be understood by every man if given in English. It is the language of commerce: Every trading nation has adopted English business terms to such an extent as to use them even within its own borders. It is the language of sport: It provides every nation with a large part of the vocabulary used in outdoor games and sports, many of which were originally imported from England. It is the language of modern science: Technical experts and scientists of all nations turn to the rich selection of textbooks on scientific matters published in the English tongue, for even when written by foreign scientists, these books often appear in English before they are published in the author's own language and country.

The objection has occasionally been raised that, although English grammar is simple, the difference between the spelling and the the pronunciation of the words offers the foreign student a certain difficulty. Without this drawback, which the English language shares with most other tongues, it would probably have automatically become the universal language. But all nations are conservative when it comes to a question of tampering with the language handed down by their forefathers, and the English are perhaps more conservative than most. Apart from this difficulty, English is by far the easiest modern language to learn, the grammar being simplicity itself. This is one reason perhaps, why it already holds in many foreign schools the position of the most important foreign language in the curriculum; another is that it has proved to be the most useful to the pupils in later life.

HUMANITARIAN'S BIOGRAPHY

Compilers Seek Information About Career Of Chaunde Maharaj

Messrs. Anantdas Ramdas and Dhenudas Dole of Shri Bhikardas Maruti Mandir, 629, Sadashiv-peth, Poona City, write:—

The work of compiling the life of Gojeevan Shri Chaunde Maharaj has been taken in hand. He has been so closely associated with the Cow Protection Movement, since its inception that the writing of his life means giving the history of that movement for over last 50 years. Before taking up the mission of Cow Protection, he spent 12 to 15 years of his life in educating the farmers, from the Krishna valley in the south to the Ganges in the north. Even now, many cherish with fond memories, of their association with him in regard to his educational and religious lectures, Keertans, Bhajans, and free distribution of food. We find it beyond us to collect material for his life by personally visiting various places which form the field of his activities, within the short time at our disposal.

The manuscript is to be sent to the Press on the 1st November 1936. It is, therefore, requested that all those who are in a position to supply us with any important information regarding his life, activities etc., for inclusion in his biography will please do so at an early date, together with the copies of his photographs, if any, for printing in the forthcoming work. The photographs will be returned, if required, after they are done with. Suggestions, etc., regarding the work are solicited.

Silhouette Competition Results

SEE PAGE 64

THE WORLD'S RICHEST MAN

Dark Doings In Soho

(By SYDNEY HORLER)

(COPYRIGHT RESERVED).

There are many incidents which go to the making of a good news-story in modern journalism, but there is probably not one much better than the sudden and unexplained disappearance of the World's Richest Man.

This is what happened in the astonishing affair of Josiah C. Merton, American multi-millionaire—I had almost written multi-billionaire: he left the courtyard of the Savoy Hotel, where he had been staying, hailed a taxi-cab, stood for a moment talking to the driver, giving the man his directions evidently, got inside, was driven off—and was not seen again. Extraordinary things can, and do happen in London, of course, every day—but the World's Richest Man cannot vanish without a considerable amount of comment. The "Daily Miracle's" headlines were the biggest of the lot. Across the principal news-page were spread-eagled the inch-deep "screamers":—

AMAZING MILLIONAIRE MYSTERY

Sudden Disappearance of the World's Richest Man: Where Is Mr. Josiah C. Merton?

These were printed on the day that the news first broke loose—the day that Peter Stanton and Isobel Kirke had that fine, upstanding row, which threatened to ruin both their lives.

They were dining at the "Stilted Cheese", that cosy little restaurant in Soho, which they considered practically their own property, because they had discovered it for themselves. Like all great discoveries, it was more or less accidental. Roaming through the picturesquely-littered street on April night, Isobel had pointed—Isobel had a tantalising habit of doing things which in other people would have been merely rude, but in her case were wholly delightful—to the neatly-curtained window, and said: "Peter, let's try this show—it looks clean anyway." Once tried, the "Stilted Cheese" held them both with its charm. From Monsieur Gustave's smile to the sweet omelette, everything was perfect.

Peter Stanton was twenty-seven, reasonably tall, quite handsome athletic. In fact, he looked far more like a film star or a stage idol than a mere newspaper reporter, but for his clothes, which were somewhat shabby Peter, happening to be keener on newspaper work than on anything else in the world—the excitement of the job had not got not only into his head but into his blood—has made good at it; in fact only the week before the great Whistler of *the "Daily Miracle" had sent* for him. The conversation was short and decisive. It ran on these lines:

Whistler. "You are Mr. Stanton?'"

Peter. "Yes."

Whistler. "You are working at present on the staff of the 'Recorder'?"

Peter. "Yes."

Whistler. "What is your salary?"

Peter. (who knew Whistler would not waste time asking questions with a specific object): "Ten guineas."

Whistler (promptly) "We'll double it if you'll come to us. What do you say?"

Peter. "I'll come."

Whistler. "Good. We shall keep you for "special stuff." Report to me on Monday morning."

Twenty guineas a week—to do "special stuff"—signed probably for "The Miracle!" Peter a very level-headed young man, left the building, which was reverberating with the thudding printing presses feeling he was stepping on air.

He hastened to the little Bloomsbury flat in which Isobel Kirke the girl he loved, wrote her short stories, a few of which she sold and many of which she did not sell.

Isobel—there wasn't anyone a quarter so pretty in the whole of Bloomsbury, Peter was ready to swear—listened to the great news, and then quietly said: "Oh, darling, won't it be lovely?—we shall be working together now!"

"Working together"? he couldn't understand.

She smuggled up to him in the thrilling way she had.

"Witherby of the 'Looking-Glass" sent my last two stories back—"

"I'll kill him!" Where's the family revolver?"

"Don't be silly darling! He says that he thinks I ought to get more actuality into my stuff. He also suggests that I might find it useful to work on a newspaper for a while; in fact he was kind enough to give me a note of introduction to Mr. Whistler, the news-editor of the "Daily Miracle"——"

"What?" cried Peter Stanton.

"Mr. Whistler was awfully kind" pursued Isobel disregarding the interruption. "I told him all about myself, and he said he would do everything he could to help me. Wasn't that sweet of him, Peter? I start work on Monday."

Peter leaned against the mantelpiece and mopped his dripping brow.

"You can't do this, Isobel," he said determinedly: "you mustn't do it! I won't allow you to do it!"

Wrong tactics, as you will see. Isobel loved Peter dearly, but her spirit flamed at the words "mustn't" and "won't." She rebelled.

"Don't be silly, dear," she said, with ominous calm. "I've made all the necessary arrangements. The salary the "Miracle" will pay me isn't large, but it's sufficient to keep this flat on.——"

"But you are going to marry me almost immediately, old thing! You know we arranged to do it directly I got an advance. Well, I've got double what the "Recorder" paid me. What do you say, darling?"

Isobel was a woman. Moreover, she was desperately keen on her job.

"I cannot possibly disappoint Mr. Whistler after he has been so kind," she said.

Peter put a hand on her shoulder.

"Does that mean that you no longer love me?" he gasped.

It required all her determination to do it, but she managed to repeat: "Don't be silly, Peter."

"I'm not silly. I'm only asking you a fair question. Look here, Isobel, I don't know what's come over you; it seems to me that you're putting this beastly job—for which, let me tell you, you are absolutely unfitted—"

"Absolutely unfitted, did you say Peter?"

"Yes! You won't last a week—you're not suited to such work. Reporting is a very different thing from mere story-writing, let me tell you."

"Oh—h" cried Isobel. Just like that.

"Darling! I meant that you.—you dear lovely thing, are not physically strong enough for the work!"

His beloved lifted a tear-streaked face.

"I can't stand you talking to me like that Peter!" she said.

"Oh, all right!" snapped Stanton. He picked up his hat and stick, and left the flat, the bottom knocked out of his world.

Two hours later, the sensation of the disappearance of the World's Richest Man broke loose, and Fleet Street was agog.

It was frequently said of Mr. G. W. Whistler that he wasn't a man, but a fish. He had the look of a fish, certainly, and, in office hours, at any rate, he apparently possessed the soul of a fish.

Whistler was married, but she merely put his slippers by the fire before she went to bed herself; his real wife was the "Daily Miracle." The paper, indeed, was more than wife to Whistler: it was family, children, and all other kith and kin. Whistler was paid £2,000 a year for possessing the keenest nose for news in the whole of Fleet Street, but the probability is that he would have worked just as hard for 4d. a week—if he could have contrived to live on 4d. per week.

For, getting news for the "Daily Miracle" was not only his life-work, but his passion and obsession; nothing else mattered. Whistler was the type of man, who, if informed that the Day of Judgment was imminent, would have immediately ordered his corps of highly-skilled reporters and sent them to different parts of the Metropolis to watch for "scenes."

Whistler worked himself to the bone and refused to spare his staff. He never forgave a failure: to fall down on a job was to invoke his terrible and generally unjust wrath. He could curse like a navy and bully like a brute.

This was the man under whom Isobel Kirke, in the innocence of her heart, had placed herself, and when Peter Stanton thought of it—which was roughly about 999 time in the course of each working day—he clenched his hands and groaned aloud.

Not that Isobel ever complained; in fact, after that moment when Peter left the Bloomsbury flat, calling Heaven to witness how he had been misjudged, she never re-admitted him to the old dear comradeship. It was as though she had changed—as though she had become a stranger. After a time, Peter's pride kept him away; he couldn't stand that sort of treatment. But the more he kept away the more intolerably his heart ached. Men are like that.

One day, going into Whistler's room, Peter saw Isobel Kirke listening to a tirade from the fish-man. Evidently she had fallen down on some story. Tears were in her eyes. With teeth clenched, and hands opening and shutting in a convulsive fashion, he waited impatiently until she came into the corridor.

"Look here, Isobel," he said, "why won't you be reasonable and chuck it? Can't you see now that you're not fitted for the game?—that it's much too hard for you?"

Nose in the air, she passed him without a word.

In the meantime, as the sensational novelists say, the hunt for the missing Mr. Josiah C. Merton was in full frenzy. After three days had passed without any of

(Continued on page 51)

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Ankarai Subbayyar

(By Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. SWAMINATHA AIYAR, Translated from Tamil by Sjt. C. Rajagoyalacharlar).

Dr. Swaminatha Aiyar is a great Tamil scholar. He is now past eighty and is writing a series of interesting reminiscences of things seen and heard by him in the early days of his long and active life devoted to the cause of rescension of ancient Tamil literature. The present story has been translated by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and appears in "Harijan" of Oct. 10.

Ankarai is a village on the northern bank of the Kollidam river (miscalled Coleroon) on a formerly much frequented road. About a hundred and fifty years ago, there lived in this village a Brahmin gentleman by name Subbayyar. He owned extensive lands. He was of a pious disposition and strictly followed the rules of his caste. He took special pleasure in feeding the poor. As a large number of travellers passed the village in those days on their way to Srirangam, Trichinopoly and other places of pilgrimage in the South Subbayyar had ample scope to practise the virtue of hospitality. After finishing his daily ablutions and worship, he would first go out to attend to the poor guests waiting in the street verandah, and only after feeding them would sit down for his own meal. Subbayyar's house was a large though simple construction, in which a good number could sit down for a meal together. Persons of all castes received hospitality in Subbayyar's house, each according to his own caste. There was no attempt in those days for different castes to do away with distinctions laid down by custom. Whoever it was that came hungry, whatsoever be his caste or the hour at which he arrived, Subbayyar would not rest until the visitor was properly fed. He looked upon this as the purpose of his life, and it earned for him and his descendants the popular title of "Annadanam."

Subbayyar's family was large. Brothers, numerous nephews, nieces and other relatives all lived together. He employed no servants. The women of the household did the cooking and serving for the family as well as for the numerous daily guests. Little girls as well as the grown-up ladies joined in the work of laying the leaves (as plates for eating), serving the dishes, removing the leaves and all the other work. They would also themselves prepare all the "papads" pickles, dry vegetables, and such other things as were wanted for the daily feeding of travellers. In fact Subbayyar's house always presented the appearance of a regular caravanseral, and all the women members of the household worked like busy servants in a restaurant.

Some friends would ask Subbayyar, "How long can you go on like this?" But Subbayyar would reply to such critics, "This is our family "dharma." If has come down from my forefathers. What wealth is greater than charity? To feed hungry men is in my opinion the best form of worship of God. As long as God permits me to do this, let me derive joy from it."

The Drought

One year there was a drought. The rains failed, and there was not enough water in the channels. The crops failed, and Subbayyar was in great difficulties. The feeding of poor travellers, however, went on as before. People all around stopped their charities, and the rush of poor people to Subbayyar's house was all the greater. His expenses on this account increased, while the income from his paddy fields went down greatly. Subbayyar was however, not depressed. He was a devoted reader of the lives of saints, and he looked upon his difficulties as trials that God sent down on him even as in former times. He tried good souls. He pledged and sold the jewellery of his womenfolk and carried on the feeding of travellers. The women too did not mind this. In fact they were glad that their trinkets served for the emergency. They were simple people living simple lives in an age of faith.

Subbayyar failed to pay his land-revenue dues. The arrears came to a pretty good sum as he had over 2,000 acres of paddy fields. The village officials tried to recover the amount, but Subbayyar explained his position. Being well, acquainted with facts, they understood; but they did not know how to satisfy the higher authorities. "You know I am speaking the truth" said Subbhayyar. "Report the facts to the higher officials, and let them do as they like. Let the lands be sold God's will be done."

Some friends expostulated. "Surely in these hard times," they pleaded, "you should stop this feeding of travellers. If you stop it for some time, you can save the money and pay off the land-revenue arrears. You may resume the charity when better days arrive."

But Subbayyar replied, "what! It is just in these hard times that poor people need help. All my previous charity would be vain, if I stopped it now. If a man like me finds it hard, these poor people must be in still greater want. It were better to die than to have to turn back hungry people coming for food. It is possible to borrow money and repay the debt, but to fail in "dharma" now would be irreparable injury to the soul."

The village officials duly reported the case to the "peishkar" and the "peishkar" to the Tahsildar. The last official came to the village. He was a man of short temper and some of his "pumastas," who had petty grievances against Subbayyar, had poisoned his mind.

"Stop this feeding business and pay up the Government arrears," said the Tahsildar.

"Please do not ask me to stop the family charity. As long as my breath lasts I must maintain the family tradition in this matter. It is impossible to give it up, come what may. I crave for time for payment of the arrears."

"This is all hypocrisy and deceit, you cannot cheat me," said the Tahsildar. "If you cannot pay I am going to have your lands sold."

"If you think that is the only course, and God wills it that way, how can I stay your hands?" said Subbayyar politely.

The Tahsildar put the lands up for auction. But no one would bid! Subbayyar was known for his unbroken charity all over the land. "If we go to bid at this auction," said the people to one another, "God will not forgive us. Our families would perish."

The auction failed. The Tahsildar's eyes were red, and his lips quivered in anger. "This is a rascal. He has intimidated the people and kept the bidders away. I won't take a defeat at this man's hands," swore the irrate official as he went away determined to pursue the matter further.

Many others had also failed to pay their land-revenue, but their dues were small. The Tahsildar thought that Subbayyar's case demanded deterrent punishment. He sent a severe report to the District Collector, setting out in full how Subbayyar had means but would not take the trouble to pay off his arrears, that his example was pernicious, that he had intimidated bidders, and that special steps should be taken to save authority from breaking down.

Subbayyar heard of this but was calm, surrendering himself to God's will, and went on feeding the poor as before, and the people blessed him.

The Collector came. He camped at Lalgodi two miles off, and made inquiries. He was an Englishman, and an experienced officer. He possessed imagination, and was a God-fearing man. He knew Tamil well as most civilians did in those days. The Tahsildar had been so upset over his discomfiture at the auction that he did his best to influence the Collector against. Subbayyar. "He pretends to be charitable and to spend money in feeding the poor," said the Tahsildar to the Collector. "He owns such rich and extensive lands that he must have saved a lot of money. He feeds a few fellows and has managed to get a name for charity. I am sure he has hoarded a lot of money. He has hidden away all the jewellery of the family. Your Honour should show no pity in this case. He should be made an example for others."

The Collector saw at once that the Tahsildar's judgment had been warped by anger. He felt he would be wrong in accepting his recommendation and made confidential local inquries. Barring a few jealous persons, all the best man of the neighbourhood spoke very highly of Subbayyar and the Collector was impressed.

A Midnight Visitor

That night Subbayyar was as usual sleeping in the street verandah of his house. About midnight he woke up hearing a man crying out "Swami! Swami!" from a distance. Subbayyar got up and went along the "agraharam" road to where the voice came from. He found the man that was shouting.

"What is it you want? Who are you, brother?" asked Subbayyar.

"I am a poor pariah," said the man. "I am returning home from a distant village; it is very late, but I am weary of foot, and very hungry. I am unable to move on. I beg of you to give me some food."

"Then wait here. I shall come back presently," said Subbayyar.

It was the the practice in Subbayyar's house to put by a quantity of rice and other things for travellers coming late at night. Subbayyar woke his people up and got them to fill a "marakkal"

(Continued on page 18)

Books & Their Writers

POVERTY AMONG PARSIS

PARSI POVERTY: Facts and Figures. Compiled and published by the Parsi Charity Organisation Society.

While economic or political anarchy has been perpetually shaking the foundations of Society all over the world, the Parsi community in Bombay finds itself in constant tremor owing to the anarchy of its charity. The compilation under review illustrates by facts, figures and graphs, the extent of poverty prevailing in the community, the under-feeding of a large section thereof, and the vicious circle into which a system of dole has plunged the philanthronic Parsis. The Parsi Charity Organization Society is fortunate in having on its roll public-spirited and capable members, notably Prof. P. A. Wadia, its Honorary Secretary, with whose help it has been able to place before the public a luminous analysis of 1141 cases of recipients of charity relief. Although the cases investigated cannot all be taken to be typical, or the information gleaned to be adequate, the picture presented by the Society may be accepted as fairly accurate. The monthly income per head among the families dealt with varies from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per head.

It has been estimated that about 2500 families living in a half-starved condition receive doles from charities and outside. At the average of four members to a family, the Parsi community, consisting of about 50,000 persons in Bombay City, has to support 10,000 individuals, requiring at least Rs. 12,00,000 per annum. "There is no surer method," observe the compilers, "of pauperising our community or any other community than this method of doles." This by no means implies instantaneous discontinuance of doles. In the existing circumstances the Charity Trusts cannot help giving doles in certain cases; but the demoralising effect thereof cannot be disputed. To what extent people living on such charity are lacking in sense of responsibility may be illustrated by an instance recorded in the compilation. A widow having applied for help, the Society sent for her son aged 25, and found that he was unemployed and could barely earn Rs. 5 per month by odd jobs. Nevertheles, he was on the high road to matrimony and his fiancee was already living in his house! He married three months later, despite the Society's warning to the contrary; and the mother went round for help, reinforced by the additional plea that the son refused to support her as he had to look after his wife!

Dismal, indeed, must be the future of a community that directly, or indirectly, encourages such irresponsibility. In spite of overflowing streams of Parsi charity there is grim penury; in spite of, or because of, stupendous efforts at amelioration, there is degradation. This disease from which the community suffers has been there for a long time; its symptoms are clear; and its diagnosis complete. About the remedy, however there is considerable difference of opinion amongst its members. The more thoughtful of them have repeatedly advocated enlightened co-operation of all the Charity Trusts and skilful co-ordination of their effort; and some of the principal Charities have appointed a co-ordinating Committee for joint action in certain matters. The compilation under review suggests establishment of colonies in the City where, with a common kitchen, cheap residences, medical assistance and efficient educational institutions those who live on doles to-day "will contribute towards their own maintenance, and where the future generation may be brought up in health and educated into earning members of Society." Not a very difficult problem for a community that spends lakhs in charity every year, but if all the people needing relief cannot be handled comprehensively, at least the children of the destitute families should be taken in hand by the principal Charities and reared as useful, self-reliant and self-respecting citizens.

R. P. M.

MASTERPIECES OF JAPANESE POETRY

MASTERPIECES OF JAPANESE POETRY ANCIENT AND MODERN. In Two Vols: (Translated and annotated by Miyamori Asataro.)

The first time I got a real inkling into the Japanese nature was on my way to India from Europe on a Japanese boat. During the whole of that voyage from Marseilles to within a few miles of Colombo the group of Japanese travellers who accompanied me hardly spoke a word. Only a "good morning" and "did you sleep well" at the widening of dawn when we woke up and walked about on deck, and an occasional bow to the words "are you well, I hope" used to be addressed to me. But during the whole of the day we hardly spoke to each other. The Japanese usually kept to themselves and remained extremely reticent. I had the impression throughout that they were a very subtle and strange people, difficult to understand. I even accused them mentally of a cold nature most unresponsive to the finer forms of appreciation and entirely devoid of poetry! But to my intense surprise, on the eve before I had to alight at Colombo I found that my calculation was wrong. "Won't you come and have a little drink with us" they came in a body and asked me, "you are parting to-morrow, that is why we ask of you. We are wanting to give you a farewell beer-party", which I readily consented, not so much for the beer, which was Japanese and positively bad, but for the opportunity of being able to have an hour or two with these strange and apparently cold people. When we sat round on the deck in a ring and the boat sailed under the sailing moon, then at its full, each one of them between sips of beer, recited a Tanka or a Hokku, which was translated to me in broken but expressive English. They were sentimental pieces about separation and the sorrow of parting. It made me almost feel that I was the common beloved of a dozen Japanese men, and I confess that by the time the Hokkus and the Tankas had been gone through I actually felt an affection for these men and was sorry that I had not approached them earlier and cul-

(Continued on page 14)

An autographed sketch (from life) of the late Munshi Premchand, the celebrated Hindustani novelist and President of the Progressive Writers' Association.
(By S. M. OYAMA.)

CONTRIBUTION OF ANCIENT IRAN TO PROGRESS

ANCIENT IRAN: ITS CONTRIBUTION TO HUMAN PROGRESS. By P. P. Balsara, M.A., L.L.B., published by the Iran League, Bombay.

This monograph, which originally appeared in instalments in the Iran League Quarterly, is now published in book form. During the last hundred years Oriental scholarship and research and the latest archaeological discoveries made in India, Iran and the Middle East, have thrown a flood of light on the influence which Iran, once the highway of the human race and the connecting link between the Far East and the West, exercised on the arts and architecture, social organization and culture of various nations of the world. No single scholar could survey the vast field at first hand from the original sources. Such a work must necessarily be a compilation and its success would depend on the choice of authorities and the discernment with which they are drawn upon. Mr. Balsara's effort, resting on the background of college studies, necessarily suffers from lack of opportunity for an extensive and comprehensive study, but he has made good use of the material available to him; and the booklet is a useful introduction to the legacy of Iran. It gives the general reader a clear idea of the manner which the civilization of an Empire, which at one time extended from the Indus to the Mediterranean and from the snowy peaks of Caucasus to the shores of the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea, has left its impress on the life and thought of the people of India, Egypt, Rome and other countries of the world. The author has marshalled evidence to show that India is indebted to Iran for its style and method of architecture, Egypt for the pioneering effort of Darius to dig the Suez Canal, Rome for the cult of Mithraism, which became the most formidable and almost successful rival of Christianity, and Judaism, Christianity and Islam to the religion and traditional lore of Iran for several beliefs and doctrines of those faiths.

On the whole, the author has preserved the sense of historical proportion and perspective expected of an author of such a monograph. Occasionally, however, he is seen to repeat exploded theories and misstatements. For instance at the outset he observes that

(Continued on page 14)

SIR RADHAKRISHNAN'S ADDRESSES

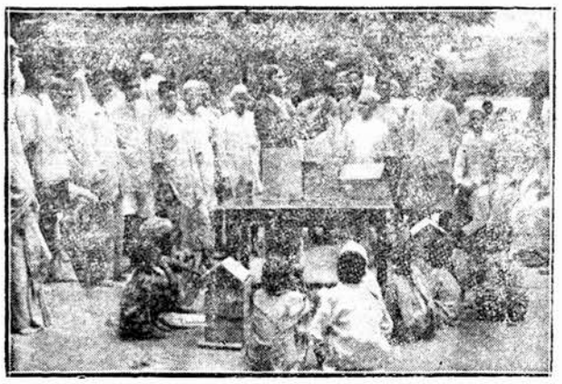
FREEDOM AND CULTURE: By Sir S. Radhakrishnan. Published by G. A. Natesan, Madras. Price Re. 1.

"Understanding is not something which can be measured by the tape or weighed in the balance and delivered by the members of the faculty at the Convocation ceremony. It is a contagion that one catches." It is the function of the University to cultivate this understanding not by reading great authors through popular annotations, or by being animated encyclopaedias, with the brain as a lumber room of soulless details. We want minds with "space and air" free from sordid dogmatism and ever ready to welcome truth.

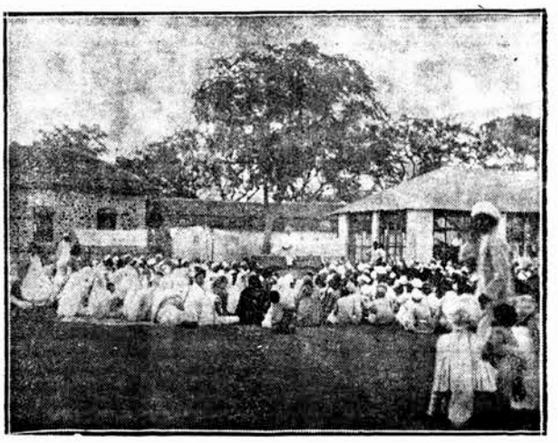
Mr. Natesan has given an inspiring selection from Sir S. Radhakrishnan's addresses to various Universities in this country; dealing with different important aspects of the nation's spiritual and cultural life. The author has obviously few delusions. "It is a common delusion to assume that our young men are free thinking and that they are delivered from the bondage of authority and tradition, that each young graduate is working out a new code and devising a new creed for himself." On the contrary, there is a blight that is extinguishing the torch which is the birthright of youth in other lands. "Their vision is clouded by the appeals to selfish claims and interests." Blended by our own small provincial outlooks and communal passions we fall a prey to the insidious and cunning artifices of foreign imperialism. There is an enemy outside the walls, and there are enemies within. We have to exorcise them by "hard thinking and bold effort." What tremendous work is lying ahead of Indian youth! Sir Radhakrishnan says that the great problems that confront us can be solved if we grasp the spirit of the times, the genuine spirit of democracy, with courage and determination and work it out in life.

We need not slavishly imitate. "We have to link up our new effort with our past and the spirit and method rather than the results of Western science and criticism to fertilise our own culture. Only thus can we produce a specific Indian contribution to the collective wisdom of the world." The book is an eloquent call to the youth of this unfortunate country, youth with vision and courage and self-sacrifice to give their best in creating right relations between men and women, in establishing social justice and in finding perfect freedom. The discourses are neither heavy nor dry-as-dust, they are full of humour, they have the modern ring and yet like the smell of attar in old kinkhab worn decades ago, there emerge at psychological moments a verse of some ancient rushi, some gem of concentrated wisdom in the ancient tongue. The discourses like the name of their author carry conviction.

R. V.



How to Make a Bee Produce More and Better Honey—is one of the many aspects of the U. P. Government's rural development campaign. Photo shows a demonstrator with a fascinated village audience.



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressing a meeting at Rajkot during the Gandhi Jayanti.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing "Young Socialists" of Madras. In front of him is an army of Press reporters.

Mr. P. D. Sharma, Editor, "United Press," at Government of India headquarters, who won the Simla Municipal election by a record majority.

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RABBIS URGE "THOROUGHLY SOCIALISED DEMOCRACY"

"Only Way To Escape Tyranny And Dictatorship Of Facism Or Communism"

Only by establishing a "thoroughly socialized democracy" can the people of the United States escape the dictatorship and tyranny of communism and fascism, according to a statement issued by the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, of which Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein is chairman, says the "New York Times."

The statement, which was read from pulpits of synagogues throughout the United States during the high Holy Days, asserted that the recommended changes can be alcomplished "without force and bloodshed and through the orderly methods of democratic procedure."

The text of the statement was as follows:

"The surrent conflict between communism, fascism and democracy is causing grave concern in the field of religion. Each religious group is now compelled to decide which social philosophy it can consistently support and defend. The members of the Central Conference of American Rabbis are convinced that Judiasm is essentially democratic in spirit and expression and that the Jew cannot advocate or advance any social system other than democracy. We, therefore, urge the Jewish people to carefully consider this urgent and acute problem in our social life in order that neither the young nor the old may be attracted to alien altars.

"At the present time three trends are developing in the political organization of America: communism on the extreme left, fascism on the extreme right and a socialized democracy in the center. The danger is that the American people will fall into the trap of thinking that the choice is either communism or fascism. The either-or type of thinking is always dangerous and as a rule wrong. It is not necessary to limit ourselves to two choices, communism or fascism.

"In the judgment of the members of the conference there is only on way in which the American people can escape the dictatorship and tyranny of communism on the one hand, and the tyranny and dictatorship of fascism on the other, and that is by establishing a thoroughly socialized democracy. This change can be achieved, the members are convinced, without force and violence and bloodshed and through the orderly methods of democratic procedure. We solemnly commend to the American people a social philosophy that is derived from the expanding democratic ideal that must henceforth be sovereign in our social life.

"It is true that we challenge the present social system for we believe that it is responsible for the current social collapse and catastrophy. It has created a host of more than 10,000,0 000 unemployed men and women. It has hurled 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 of the population of the United States into dependency, destitution and despair. A system that produces injustices of such magnitude must itself be unjust and cannot be condoned or continued. It is true that in order to establish social justice we advocate a socialization of the basic social enterprises; that we urge an equitable redistribution of the national income through a fundamental system of taxation; that we support a social security measure that will guarantee security to the sick the aged and the unemployed; and that we insist upon the maintenance of civil liberties unimpaired and the rights of labour uncompromised. But in urging this program we emphasize democratic principles and demand the employment and application of democratic procedures. We are opposed without reservation or equivocation both to the method of communism and the regimentation of fascism."

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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Intellectual Feudalism—Employs Bureaucratic Tone And Outlook—Obstinate Orthodoxy—Manifest In Ahmedabad Parishad—Young Writers And Artists—"Charming Manners", Not Convictions—Literary Parishad "Tamashas"—Stifle National Emancipation—Dumping Ground For Disintegrated Intellectuals—The Product Of British "Colonials"—Antiquated Pandits And Indifferent Politicians Dominate Gujerati Literary Parishad.

The world of Gujarati intellectuals, if it could be so dignified, has been for the last six months and more agitated over its ancient literary Parishad and its still more ancient "Tamasha" which with characteristic lightheartedness it designates as "Sammelan." The Gujarati Literary Parishad ought to excite no one outside the picnicking party that will soon gather at Ahmedabad. In essentials, it will be like the literary Parishads all over the country. The dumping ground for the mass display of worn-out platitudes and superlative sentiment, it will reflect with unswerving loyalty the lineaments of intellectual unrealities which mark out the assembly of the philanthropic luminaries staged as specimens of humanity uniformly British and pretentiously "colonial" —glorified clerks, quibbling, servile, dependents, all of them.

Leisure-Time Luxury

It could not be otherwise. It is the logical outcome of the intellectual conditions in the country which we occasionally and as an abstraction mildly deplore. It could not be otherwise when lawyers, financiers, and medicinemen set the fashion for intellectual modes, for cultural activities, they appropriate as the leisure-time luxury to relieve the dreary asperities of their profitably wise worldly daily life. It could not be otherwise when the Congress itself—innocent of a national cultural plank—is incapable of guiding or controlling the reckless and, not infrequently anti-social, and anti-national, cultural activities and individualism of irresponsible politicians covered by that nauseating licence which "leaders" have been permitted to enjoy. It is not, as Pandit Jawaharlal would suggest that "political reactionaries" take the cultural lead.

Free Gift From Congressmen

The Congress President, if he is eager to know and study the realities, must realise that that lead has been offered as a free gift by Congressmen who seldom miss the chance to lionise these political reactionaries who shine as exponents, or to use the approved bombast, "ambassadors" of national culture. How can it be otherwise, when the Congress has made no perceptible effort, offered no collective specific thought, for smashing the alien allegiance encumbrances and fetters on the Indian mind, on national intellectual enterprise.

Educational Boycott— And After

The boycott of alien educational institutions has not been followed, as it should have followed, by any tangible nationally practical effort for independent initiative in scholarship, research, art, education or culture. Where is the effort, where is the thought even, for such national objectives, plans and programmes? Where is the national agency, the national institution, that could be definitely responsible for counteracting the evils of intellectual servility produced and fostered by countless alien-spirited schools, colleges and Universities? As I have maintained, the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad is no exception.

Perversion Of National Values

It is only one more example of the false, if not entirely perverted, values, we generally assign to the intellectual, art or cultural activities of the nation. The forthcoming Gujarati literary "Sammelan" and the discussions it has aroused are examined here only to expose the general intellectual conditions in the country, the national conditions which make of literature, art, education and culture a devitalising opiate, not a regenerating dynamic instrument of national uplift, freedom, emancipation. The Gujarati Parishad lays bare the working of the historic process of mental enslavement. Nothing is more objectively instructive than the reply from an "old guard" and a leading luminary of the Parishad to the question raised by young Gujarati intellectuals.

A Typical Literary Parishad Bureaucrat

If his name had not been that of an Indian, of a prominent Congressman, if his reply had been printed in the proceedings of the Council of State emanating from the Government front bench, it could not have been a more perfect example of bureaucratic language, obstinate orthodoxy, outlook, tone and trash. He pompously advises the young to forget the past antecedents and incidents of the Parishad, admits that their claims and suggestions are not altogether unreasonable but ends with the patronising condescension, like the "elders" in fact of the Central Legislature, to treat them seriously if only they had charming manners, used mild and pleasant terms and did not touch the divinely ordained "constitution" of the Parishad.

Respected The Parishad "Constitution."

Everything was possible within the "constitution" and with respect towards the elders kho, they ought to understand, knew better. No. It is futile to remind this "no-change" politician about real politics. It is futile to speak to him about the elements of real politics, to enable him to see that the foundations of political freedom and emancipation originate and are ensured by mental freedom and emancipation, not by charming words, respect to elders and to a wooden, dead, "constitution." For like most of these indifferent politicians, lawyers, money-makers and medicine-men, he regards national art, literature, education and culture as the holiday field for relief of their daily worldly worries. Literature art and culture are not instruments of collective, national emancipation, they are the means for individual recreation, reckless philosophic morbidites, superlatives and tearful sentiments.

National Cult Of Charming Manners And Polite Exchange

That is why respect for elders, for "constitution" polite exchange of views however false, unreal, perverted and the charming aptitude for compromise, "sweet reasonableness" are all the approved mental cult—the intellectual narcotic that has built up national unrealities, led the nation to innumerable, social, political, economic and cultural blind alleys and reduced the nation's public life to inertia and sterility. The nation is absurdly expected to tunnel through rocks of obstruction to national emancipation with good intentions and courtesies not with dynamite, and electric drills. This is, perhaps, the only nation where the young are expected to be old and tamely accept to be old; where the young do not challenge towards freedom and emancipation but offer homage and respect to the heritage of national despair and defeatism built up by the "elders". There is a reason for this infallible taming of the nation's youth.

Pay The Price Of Leadership

The young intellectuals, artists, writers, authors, journalists, exponents of education and culture themselves make it easy and absolute far the elders. They permit themselves to be persuaded by considerations of short-cut safety. They are unwilling to pay the price of freedom and of emancipation, unwilling and unprepared to cultivate the strength of their challenge to unreal and perverted values of national life by exercising unaided by alien agencies their own capacities for independent initiatives and organised intellectual machinery.

The young intellectuals, writers and artists, who have raised the protest against the Parishad, surely realise that something more nationally vital than polite language, respect for "elders" and "constitution" of the Parishad is at stake. If they do, they should not allow false issues to be raised. They should force the recognition of vital progressive principles of national emancipation of collective outlook and action. I do not know whether the young Gujerati intellectuals, and writers, who have adopted the "progressive" title for their group activities consider the antiquated literary Parishad indispensable for their "progressive" objectives. If they do, the earlier they accept the terms of the "elders" and the "constitution" the better for them. That way lies pleasant safety and office.

Organise Independent Intellectual Initiatives

If, however, they do not consider the annual literary picnic indispensable, if they really aspire to lead the country to independent scholarship and unfettered national initiatives in education, art and culture, as they seem to do in their manifesto and in the reply their secretaries have offered to the Parishad, they must organise to build up their own intellectual machinery must begin to build here and now, regardless of what the Parishad does or does not do now or in the future.

Intellectual Feudalism

Intellectual feudalism when it is glorified and entrenched by the bureaucratic mind and methods, as it seems to have been for the forthcoming literary "tamasha" at Ahmedabad, is quite obviously and quite specifically an obstruction to modern aspirations in national emancipation.

Young Gujarati Artists

To the young Gujerati artists and exponents of art who have like the writers, resented the attitude towards art adopted by the Ahmedabad Parishad, there is one course open—to register their protest as they have once registered disown those who, presumably, speak in their name and educate public opinion to realise the pretensions of the Pandits who in their annual picnicks have never made the attempt to think, discuss or even understand art as a cultural necessity of national life, as vocational education, economic asset or dynamic instrument of national regeneration.

Pandits And Politicians

The Pandits and politicians who attend these literary Parishads as on a holiday have seldom bothered to examine the political implications of art, education and culture. It does not matter in the least to them to know or care who occupies the key positions is Indian Universities, museums, art galleries and research institutes.

Their Parishads are innocent of the daily conditions of artists, their facilities—or rather the want of them—of technical instruction and the unemployment forced on them by alien agencies of cultural control and almost of monopoly. If national culture becomes the convenient tool, as Pandit Jawaharlal suggests, of political reaction, it is because politicians who call themselves radical "leaders" do not see any direct or immediate political gain and resign their claims to national attention in favour of those reactionaries who see in it national influence on young minds and gain, immediate and ultimate,

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS (contd.)

BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S JOURNAL

(From A Correspondent).

The Bombay Historical Society was founded in 1925 to stimulate research in Indian history, epigraphy, archaeology and the allied subjects. The infant Society found itself without funds, without prestige and without social support at the beginning of the great undertaking in which it was necessary to combine all these elements in order to bring about the desired result. It was evident that the new organisation would have to struggle hard for a place in the sun, and to prove its rights to exist. Nothing can be accomplished without great personal sacrifice. The Council of Management set to work with absolute unanimity of purpose, with constantly expanding ideas and plans, and with sacrifice of time and pleasure.

When the new Society thought of giving the members something in return for their membership fees, that thought was a proposal to publish a Journal. It was a staggering proposal, especially at a time when the membership of the Society was only twenty-two. But the promoters were unterrified and boldly made the plunge into a sea of unknown depth. The first number of the Journal was published in March 1928. The members were amazed but pleased.

The Journal is a highly technical publication. It is the official organ of the Society and a recognised medium of Historical Research in India. It is published twice a year, in March and September. It presents authoritative articles, critical reviews of important new works on Indian history, groups of unedited documents, and news of many and varied activities in the field of research. The Journal is indispensable to all who wish to keep abreast of the progress of historical scholarship, and is of much value and interest to the general reader.

Four volumes (8 parts) have hitherto been published. Unfortunately, the Society had to suspend publication for the last three years owing to financial difficulties. However, the Society has now been reorganised, and the first part of Vol. V. will go to press in November this year. It has been decided that if sufficient new members are enrolled during the next twelve months, the Journal will be made a quarterly publication.

In December 1931, the First Bombay Historical Congress was held under the auspices of the Society, and was opened by Sir Frederick Sykes. At this Congress 42 papers were read and discussed. Excursions were made to historic sites. The Congress proved a great success.

From the first the Society has pursued the policy of inviting to its membership not only those professionally or otherwise actively engaged in historical work but also those whose interest in history or in the advancement of historical science is such that they wish to ally themselves with the Society in the furtherance of its various objects. To all who desire to promote the development of Indian historical research, local, national, or general, and to all who believe that correct knowledge of the past is essential to a right understanding of the present, the Society makes a strong appeal through its Journal and other activities.

TWO NOVELS

"NEVER FIRE FIRST": By James French Dorrance. Ivor Nicholson and Watson. 3s. 6d.

"THE SHERIFF OF PAINTED POST": By Tom Gunn. Ivor Nicholson and Watson. 3s. 6d.)

An "Observer" correspondent has elicited the information from the heads of various publishing firms that fiction does not sell as much as biographies, scientific books, history or even poetry and that when it does preference is given to two types of novels—tales of highly sophisticated life and "thrillers."

The two books mentioned above belong to the latter class, and even the highbrow sniffing superciliously at books of this kind will in spite of himself feel thrilled at the adventures narrated severally by Messrs. Durrance and Gunn. The adventures of Blue Steele and Sherty Watts and Staff "Sergeant Seymour" bristle with interest and blood-curdling details "Never Fire First" is laid against a background of Eskimo Life in the wild Canadian Rockies and to us in Bombay sitting in a devastatingly secure B route bus honking its way to Hornby Vellard a refreshing new world is opened up by the book.

The Sheriff of Painted Post is a most fascinating character boldly and vividly painted whose deeds ring surprisingly true even in this so distant and so different land The publishers claim for these books that they are "entirely new wild westerns" and the intelligent reader will entirely agree with the verdict.

MASTERPIECES OF JAPANESE POETRY

(Continued from page 11)

tivated a friendship with them. They were a shy set and exquisitely sensitive even like most of the short poems they recited.

I did not imagine that I would come across one or two of the identical pieces to-day in these two books which are now under review. There are two volumes, before me, published by Maruzen Co. Ltd. The name of these publishers alone make them worth while. For, they have already established a good reputation as the publishers of modern and ancient books and are well known for their lovely get up and style of arranging their matter. As soon as one handles these two volumes one feels certain that in them have been enshrined some of the choicest poems and pictures that Japan has produced through the past centuries and the present day. The collection starts with the poets of the Archaic Period which dates from the Mythical Age to the close of the 7th Century and continues to trace the inspirations of the Japanese people through the Nara, Period (710-79), the Yedo (1603-1867) and the Tokyo period upto the present day. Without the delicately wrought pictures which illustrate the several poems, the poems would, indeed, lose much of their meaning for us who are not fully acquainted with the real and peculiar spirit of Japanese poetry which is so different in a sense, from the poetry of the rest of the world. But the poems themselves are written like word-pictures on long scrolls delicately tinted with suggestive images to illustrate the breath and the spirit of the particular piece it enshrines.

Before we quote a very few of the most typical poems from the books in order to give the reader a taste of them, we ought to trace the actual meaning of the most popular forms of verse, the Tanka and the Hokku.

Hokku or Haiku is the shortest type containing seventeen syllables, and Tanka, or "short poem", the slightly longer type, consists of thirty-one syllables. Tanka is also known as Waka or "Japanese poem." The Tanka has been in vogue for more than twenty centuries and is a living thing even in this century. Both young and old, rich and poor, men and women compose it and the Haiku throughout the Empire.

The Tanka is subject to the traditional regulation of five phrases and thirty-one syllables, but, as is the usual way with all other poetry in Japan, it has no metre and rhyme. Almost all Japanese words, like Italian words, end in vowels and more than that, every syllable in them terminates in a vowel. This has been responsible very greatly for the tendency in Japanese poetry. There are only five vowels and hence there could only be five rhymes, and the constant repetition of the five rhymes would be intolerable. But this handicap is fully compensated by the fact that the words in the Japanese language are excessively musical and, therefore, the poetry is delicious when recited. This involves, at the same time, another disadvantage. Over-sweetness of phrase may make strength impossible in Japanese poetry, and this is actually the case. So the poets have resorted to strong words from the Chinese language, such as "kango", etc., which make up for the necessary lack.

The Tanka and the Haiku are even more trying task-masters than the English Sonnet. Being so small and so pithy the poet has the difficult and supremely great task of packing these two forms with the intensity of thought, the crystalline brevity of a well-rounded sentiment and inspiration of which they have proved themselves unique masters. This is also true of their paintings, and one wonders if it is not true of almost every sphere of art which they take up. Small but great are their ivories, small but great are their paintings, small but great are their poems, small but great is the Japanese nation. By great we signify a conciseness of achievement, a pointed intensity of beauty and purpose, when we talk in terms of the Japanese.

The poetry throughout the books is scarcely obvious. There is great atmosphere created by just a few words, and the reader must be 'en rapport' with the writer and get his own imagination to float and flower if he really wishes to find the beauty in it. It is the same with the illustrations contained in this publication.

Take, for example, the following Tanka:

"Though going and coming.
Its track does not stay.
The waterfowl never
Forgets its way."

Compare with this the picture by Okoku on page 141, "After a Fall of Snow" or Uguisu and Plum Blossoms by Keigetsu 152 How lonely they are all. Alone, a point, concentrating in the picture of itself in movement, the whole vast firmament and the whole giant process of space and nature.

This is the genius of the Japanese. Atmosphere. He knows by heart the meaning and significance of balance and harmony, almost as well as Nature herself does. A large sky caught on a small sheet of paper, or within a few lines of verse, and the whole mighty conception brought before the spirit's eye in a moment by the introduction at the right point and place say, of one lonely butterfly, one lonely deer, one lonely flower.

These a few quotations from the volumes taken at random will surely go a great way in illustrating the poetic achievements of the Japanese.

A YOUNG BIRD

A bird that from the first is captive-reared
May live, grow old and die,
And never know that it has wings with which
To soar into the sky.
(Taiji)

MY SOUL.

Though here my soul has come
Making a bitter cry
The fields and mountains lonely are
And the mountains do not reply.
(Midori-ko)

EYELESS FISH

They say at the bottom of the sea
There dwell eyeless fish
How I feel drawn towards
Those eyeless fish.
(Bokusui).

A PEONY.

Just over the heart of a peony
A large horsefly is fitting round,
Bathed in the brilliant light of the sun
Oh, deep tranquillity
(Shoshuke).

It would not be exaggeration to state that any true poet or artist of any country who is interested in Japanese literature and art cannot be a true lover of them without experiencing the rare delights that are embodied in this marvellous collection which could only have been possible through State-aid.

"The heart leaps up" in congratulation, feasting on such exquisitely got up volumes of equally exquisite verse and pictorial art. I recommend it, without hesitation, to all the artists and poets of India who may be interested in contacting Japan at its best and highest.

HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA.

CONTRIBUTION OF ANCIENT IRAN TO PROGRESS

(Continued from page 11)

before Alexander's conquest the Iranians had conquered India, Babylonia, Egypt, etc. To take the case of India, until recently Iranian scholars, particularly Parsi enthusiasts, used to talk of "Parsi Dominion and Zoroastrian Sovereignty in Ancient India." Such statements have no warrant in fact and have often contradicted. The authority cited for such assertions is that both in the Persepolis and the Nakshi Rustam inscriptions Darius speaks of India as one of the countries which paid tribute to his court. It is, however, a historical fact, and Mr. Balsara himself mentions it, that the invasion of Darius was confined to the Indus valley only. Nevertheless, he speaks here and there of the conquest of "India."

Very little has been said in this book about the influence exercised by the Iranians on the thought, literature, ethical code, and practical philosophy of different nations. Mr. Balsara has traced briefly the origin of some of the social customs prevailing in India to Iranian customs. A good deal more might have been said concerning the typical Aryan social polity of the four—originally three—classes, each with well-defined duties. The Iranian influence is also apparent in the ancient Hindu ideas and methods of Government as propounded in the Arthashastra." It would be a very interesting thesis, indeed, if some scholar of Indian and Iranian culture would examine in detail the influence of Iran on Chandragupta and his minister Chanakya. The Achaeminians were renowned for the organisation of their vast empire. They appear to have been the first among the rulers of the world to have recognized the wisdom of establishing self-governing units within the Empire. Each separate province was granted full autonomy in its internal affairs and the annual tribute was adjusted on equitable principles. The so-called Indian dominion of Iran was nothing more than one such satraphy.

R. P. M.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

M. C. C. In Australia

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The M.C.C. team now touring Australia, have begun their season exceedingly well. Like the 1933 team under D. R. Jardine, they played their first match against West Australia but, unlike their predecessors who were forced to a draw, Allen's men won their battle in a splendid fashion. In the previous engagement, Jardine's team had run up a respectable total of 334 runs for 8 wickets of which the Nawab of Pataudi claimed a faultless 166. West Australia was dismissed for a paltry collection of 135 runs. But it was enough—though by the skin of their teeth as it were—to save them a follow-on and an ignominous defeat.

WEST AUSTRALIA'S POOR SHOW

In the present instance, the visitors had practically their own way with everything. After throwing the home side down for 142 runs, they amassed the tall figure of 469 runs for the loss of 4 wickets only. 'Bob' Wyatt and 'Wally' Hammond were responsible for a century each, scoring 121 and 166 respectively—adding 221 runs for the second wicket. After declaring their innings closed at this score, they went out to beat their opponents down and they succeeded to the tune of an innings and 180 runs. With the exception of their opening pair Bryant and Alexander, who compiled 43 and 32 respectively, no other batsman could make a decent show with his bat. Sims proved so deadly with the leather that he bagged 5 wickets for 37 runs only.

TWO CASUALTIES.

Although the tourists have begun their career well, they had the misfortune of recording two casualties in this match. Duckworth dislocated a finger which, it is reported will keep him out of the field for a fortnight at least. While practising at the nets, Robins fractured the second finger of his right hand, the one with which he imparts the most spin. It will take him three or four weeks to cure. This is bad luck indeed. Out of the sixteen players on tour, a couple are already 'hors de combat' though, it is hoped, for a short time. It will be no easy task for Allen to regain "Ashes" if he loses the services of his best men in this manner.

CORDIAL FEELINGS.

It is gratifying to note that the visitors were cordially received 'down under'. When Jardine's team visited that country, feelings were so embittered among players and spectators alike that it was feared that further friendly visits between England and Australia would be impossible. Fortunately due to the sporting spirit exhibited by both the countries the bone of contention which is notoriously called the 'body-line bowling controversy' was soon removed, although it remains a matter of regret for many people that such a great captain as D. R. Jardine and a fine bowler like Larwood should have gone out of Test Cricket altogether. As is well-known they refused to give up their own ideas and practice about 'leg-theory'. They could not, however, deny that sport is better played in a cordial spirit than for the purpose of match-winning alone.

THE OLD BRIGADE.

The team which England has sent to Australia is undoubtedly the best that she could muster. There is plenty of young talents added to the seasoned one who form the back-bone of the combination. 'Gabby Allen has already proved a successful skipper by conquering India in the last Test in England and he may prove equally lucky on the Australian soil though the task appears much more difficult. He has among his colleagues seven men, Wyatt, Hammond, Leyland, Verity, Voce, Duckworth and Ames, who have left brilliant records in the past in the England-Australian cricket. The Australians will have their hands full in reckoning them up again now.

THE NEW-COMERS.

Then there are youngsters like Farnes, Fagg, Fishlock, Hardstaff, Barnett, Copson, Robins, Worthington and Sims who have proved their mettle at home and abroad in recent years. Some people in England were rather disappointed at the exclusion of Gover, the Surrey fast bowler, and Gimblett the newly found Jessop. But the selectors in their collective wisdom, found in Barnett, Robins, Hardstaff, Fagg, Copson, Fishlock, Sims, Parnes and Worthington, the best substitutes, in their respective order of Jardine, Brown (F. R.) Pataudi, Sutcliffe, Bowes, Paynter, Mitchell (T. B.), Larwood and Tate who toured with 1932 team. Or have they any aversion for the initial 'G' as somebody asked.

A WELL-BALANCED SIDE.

On the whole, it is a well-balanced side. The batting strength of the team lies in Hammond, Wyatt, Leyland, Ames, Barnett, Fagg, Hardstaff, Fishlock, Worthington, Robins, Verity and Allen and they are all capable of collecting handsome figures. Barnett and Fagg or Wyatt and Worthington are expected to be the opening batsmen and they will make a sound pair too. The rest of the batting order will come as a matter of course. I do not think Allen will go on changing it like our 'worthy' skipper "Vizzy" from day to day till the last match of the tour.

The bowling will depend on the deadliness of Farnes, Allen, Voce, Copson, Verity, Worthington, Sims, Robins and Hammond. They make a strong brigade no doubt. But a lot will depend upon the fielding of the team. England's fielding in recent years has not been of the super type. Even when playing against India they were blamed for not being upto the mark. Against Australia they will have to be faultless. Otherwise they will have a very hard time with Bradman, McCabe and Co.

AUSTRALIANS STRONG AS EVER

The Australians will have two important changes in their Test Team. Woodfull, their skipper, who won back the "Ashes" in England, and Ponsford, one of their greatest batsman, have now retired. The captaincy will now inevitably fall on Don Bradman. And the rest of the side will most probably be made up by Brown, Chipperfield, Darling, Ebeling, Fingleton, Fleetwood-Smith, McCabe, Grimmett, O'Reilly and Oldfield. Barring Fingleton, every one of the above players were in England with the 1934 team. But the latter played with tremendous success in South Africa last season. He had the distinction of scoring a century in three consecutive Test matches. He with Brown will open the Australian batting and Bradman, McCabe, Darling, Chipperfield and the rest will follow. I need hardly say that the England bowlers will have a hard job in getting them out. Then Grimmett, O'Reilly and Fleetwood-Smith are likely to do the devil's trick with the leather, strongly supported as they are with superb fielding. None the less, the ensuing Test matches between Australia and England are sure to prove highly interesting.

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NEW PRAYER BOOK FOR B.B.C. BROADCAST

Exhaustive Collection Covering 1,600 Years

A new prayer-book has been brought into regular use by the B.B.C. at the daily service broadcast at 10-15 a.m.

The book, the title of which, "New Every Morning," is taken from a line in one of John "Keble's poems, has been compiled by the Rev. F. A. Iremonger, B.B.C. Director of Religion, in co-operation with Dr. Underhill (Dean of Rochester), the Ven. Leslie Hunter (Archdeacon of Northumberland), the Rev. A. C. Craig (Chaplain of Glasgow University), the Rev. Hugh Martin (of the Student Christian Movement), and the Rev. Edward Shillito.

EXHAUSTIVE COLLECTION

The prayers which it contains have been chosen from ancient and modern ones, representing a period of 1,600 years of Christian devotion. One was written only a few weeks ago.

Many of the most beautiful collections and prayers of the Book of Common Prayer has been used, while the needs of the modern world are kept in mind by a wide range of intercessions, including one for "the spirit of courtesy and good will, of carefulness and self-control" among road users.

In a Foreword to the book, the Archbishop of Canterbury says: "Some of its characteristics I venture specially to commend. It gives the rightful place too often neglected, to reverent and adoring worship. It expresses the truth that prayer and supplication should always be accompanied by thanksgiving.

The daily service was one of the early ventures of the B.B.C. and many listeners have asked for more varied prayers. The new book ensures that this firmly established feature of the daily programmes will retain its familiar character.

Each Nation To Deal With Its Own Problems

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COLLABORATION IMPOSSIBLE, SAYS LEAGUE

In a special note, the Financial Committee of the League of Nations state regarding report of the Economic Committee on the question of the reconstruction of the machinery of international exchange as a factor in recovery and appeasement states:

The Financial Committee has no hesitation in recording that it is in general agreement with the conclusions reached by the Economic Committee. It endorses in particular its view that it is indispensable for the restoration of normal international economic intercourse to close the abnormal gap which separates the price-levels of different countries. It also fully shares the view that it is for each country to deal with its own monetary problems and that a world conference would not at this stage prove helpful and that any attempt at international economic collaboration should be confined in the first instance to a limited number of countries likely to have a decisive influence on the course of events. It wishes finally to emphasise its agreement with the view that no currency adjustment can bring about any improvement in the economic situation unless it is accompanied by a relaxation—leading we should hope to ultimate abolition—of exceptional import restrictions (quotas and exchange control, etc.)

The task of adjusting the level of prices ruling in various countries so that such adjustment may be as stable and lasting as possible calls for special comment.

In all countries, the fall of prices had profoundly disturbed the relations between the cost of production and the prices of the goods produced and between the burden of debt and the reduced incomes which the fall of prices had occasioned. Certain countries by allowing their currencies to depreciate, were able first to stop a further fall of the price-level and then to induce a moderate rise. The general effect of this and the earlier measures of deflation was to restore to a greater or less extent equilibrium between costs and prices and between the burden of debt and incomes—that is, to achieve internal economic equilibrium.

The extent to which this equilibrium has been attained in many countries is demonstrated by the steady and substantial progress of their internal production and trade, by the achievement of budgetary equilibrium, by the funding of short-term debt and the conversion of long-term loans to a lower rate of interest and by the setting free of hoarded savings. In a number of these countries, the volume of production has indeed exceeded that achieved in the years immediately preceding the depression.

The experience of recent years has clearly demonstrated that there are limits to the extent to which a stable internal equilibrium is attainable by a process of deflation (reduction of costs).

It may well be thought that the dollar and sterling countries, which have attained so great progress in their economic activity, would hardly wish deliberately to embark upon a policy of further devaluation provided of course that the measures chosen by other countries to adjust their price-level do not exceed what is required for their internal equilibrium.

If international stability is established on sound and enduring foundations, it should ultimately also help to promote resumption of international lending—a potent factor in the development of international exchange of goods and services.

The Financial Committee endorses wholeheartedly the opinion expressed by the Economic Committee that to restore international stability and to liberate international trade from the stranglehold of the restrictions which are suffocating it would greatly contribute, not only to the economic prosperity of a large part of the world, but also to the maintenance of peace.—A.P.

TOWN WHERE CHILDREN ARE SAFE

For more than a year not a single child has been killed in the second most traffic-congested city in the kingdom.

This commendable record belongs to the Lancashire town of Salford, and it is entirely due to an intensive drive made by the local authorities to educate children in the principles of road safety.

Over 200 lectures are given every year in the schools, and the talks are brightened by "Safety First" songs, one of which has been written by Gracie Fields, a native of Lancashire.

Some of Salford's methods have been adopted by Mr. Hore-Belisha for use throughout the country, and the idea of closed "play streets" is one which is recommended to every town.

Well done, Salford!

WAR MINISTER'S TRIBUTE

To Palestine Reservists For Prompt Response To Call

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The prompt manner in which reservists of Section "A" of the Army Reserve, recently called up for service in Palestine, reported for duty, is commented on by the Secretary for War, Mr. A. Duff Cooper, in a circular he has issued.

Less than 48 hours after the reservists had received the calling up notices, no fewer than 70 per cent. had reported for duty, and on September 10, when five days had elapsed, the total of reservists rejoined was 99 per cent.

"Bearing in mind that those men were scattered throughout the British Isles, it is considered that the figures given bear witness to the excellent spirit of the reservists," it is stated.

"Credit also is due to relatives and friends who, in cases where the men were away from home, sent telegrams to acquaint them that their calling up notices had arrived.

"Only two per cent. were found to be medically unfit, and these only temporarily so on account of injuries or illness."

Employers are thanked for facilities given for men to rejoin, and are urged to keep open the reservists' situations.—Reuter.

SUCH IS LIFE!

Making his tenth trip across the Mediterranean Sea, Abdel Rahman Fadl is a man without a country. Born in Egypt, he wandered round Europe, including Russia. Three months ago, in Athens, he got the desire to go back to Egypt. But on his arrival at Alexandria he was refused admission; and on returning he found that Greece would not have him back. So he has spent the time since sailing across the Mediterranean, because there is nowhere he can land.

* * * *

Producers of tuberculin-tested milk now number 1,236, and more than sixty applications for licences are received every month.

* * * *

Eggs are tested for quality and graded by weight for the national mark at the rate of 3,000 an hour by a new machine recently exhibited in London.

* * * *

Aged 97, Mr. Alfred Dennis, of Weymouth, is England's oldest magistrate.

* * * *

By using ultra-violet rays, Australian detectives hope to be able to obtain finger-prints from cloth and other soft surfaces.

* * * *

Wives were formerly openly sold in this country, one of the last recorded cases taking place at Dudley, in 1859, when a woman changed hands for sixpence.

* * * *

School fees will not be paid in future by Italian fathers with eight or more children, while special "prizes" are to be awarded to mothers of triplets and twins.

Engine Run By Sun's Rays

WASHINGTON.

A steam engine run by the sun's rays will be seen here this month.

It will be demonstrated by Dr. C. G. Abbot, the astronomer and secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, to the Third World Power Conference.

It is a crude-looking apparatus developing only half horse-power, but its inventor says it is the forerunner of great revolutions in mechanics.

SWASTIK TOILETRIES

Swastik Toiletries are guaranteed to be free from animal fat and any adulteration whatsoever. Every product—be it a Toilet Soap, Hair Oil or Tooth Paste—is of the same genuine, standard quality.

Every Toilet Soap is made from the purest vegetable oils, and gives quick, easy and luxurious lather for a delightful bath.

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Swastik Tooth Paste whitens teeth strengthens gums and prevents dental decay.

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New Dewan Of Travancore

As Jawaharlal Sees Him

In his autobiography Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru makes the following reference to Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the new Dewan of Travancore: "Some months ago Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer stated in public that I did not represent mass feeling, but that I was all the more dangerous because of my sacrifices and idealism, and the fervour of my convictions, which he characterised as self hypnotisation. A person suffering from self-hypnosis can hardly judge himself, and in any event, I would not presume to join issue on this personal matter with C. P. We have not met for many years, but there was a time, long ago, when we were Joint Secretaries of the Home Rule League. Since then much has happened, and C. P. has risen by ascending spirals to dizzy heights and I have remained of earth earthy. There is now little in common between us except our common nationality. He is to-day a full blooded apologist of British Rule in India especially during the last few years, an admirer of dictatorship in India and elsewhere and himself a shining ornament of autocracy in an Indian state."

WASTE NOT

Property Damage Prevention Exhibition In Germany

BERLIN, (By Air Mail)

The enormous loss to property of every description which occurs annually as a result of ignorance or carelessness, will be demonstrated through actual examples at an exhibition to be held at Cologne from October 23rd to 31st, under the personel auspices of R. Walther Darre, Reich Minister of Peasant Affairs.

Starting with exhibits showing how damage to crops and other farm products can be prevented there will also be display of all recent scientific methods for the combating of such destructive factors of rust, corrosion and other causes of decay. Unnecessary waste and loss of foodstuffs in the household, and the annual total amount of which is very great, will also be the subject-matter of some other exhibits.

The exhibition, in short, will show the proper care of all the property, both perishable and imperishable, would amount to saving of many million of pounds annually.

PLEASURE FAIRS EQUIPMENT

Craftsmen Whose Work Goes All Over World

BERLIN, (By Air Mail)

A world monopoly in a special branch of the woodworking craft with which provides equipment for pleasure fairs, is claimed by the town of Russia in the South Hartz district. Craftsmen from there produce roundabouts, water chutes, haunted castles, caterpillar racers and scenic railways which are exported all over the world for use in fair grounds. A most elaborate inspection department is maintained to ensure a high grade of workmanship and reliability before these novel and highly specialised products are sanctioned for export.

STADIUM FOR MOSCOW.

A central physical culture stadium, for which the Government has allotted over £2,000,000, is being constructed at Izamailovo, a suburb of Moscow. The stadium will hold 105,000 spectators and will be completed in the spring of 1938.

SALVATION ARMY CHIEF ON WORLD TOUR

Gen. Booth Will Address 65 Meetings In India And Ceylon

General Evangeline Booth, at the age of 70, is about to undertake a round-the-world preaching tour, before the ardours of which a far younger campaigner might well be tempted to hesitate, writes a correspondent in the "News Chronicle".

Leaving London on November 10, she does not expect to return until the middle of April, 1937. She will spend Christmas—and incidentally her birthday, Christmas Day—in Southern India.

In the five months she will visit not only the whole of the Army's Indian territory, from the north-western frontier down to the colony of Ceylon, but also the Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, South and North China, Manchuria, Korea, Japan and the United States.

No general of the Salvation Army has previously visited Pekin, and elaborate preparations are already being made to give her a great welcome on February 20.

NOT AFRAID.

In spite of her strenuous activities at home, which, in addition to her recent motor campaign from Land's End to John o' Groats, have included the oversight of a sweeping reorganisation in the army's British system of Government, the General is looking and feeling remarkably well.

She is in no way afraid of the ordeal to which she will be subjected by thousands of miles of sea, rail and road travel, and by exposure to extreme variations of climate.

A fair sample of her programme is provided by the schedule for India (and Ceylon) which so far includes 25 public meetings, 25 meetings for officers and local officers, nine lectures and six special gatherings with lepers, criminal tribes and others among whom the Army works.

GRIMM NOT AUTHOR OF FAIRY TALES

"Jacob Grimm, who died on September 20, 1863, was most widely known as one of the Brothers Grimm, whose "fairy tales" every child knows.

But they did not "write" the stories for children.

As learned philologists they set out, purely as a scientific task, to collect folk stories passed on by illiterate peasants.

The Brothers travelled all over Germany for 20 years to make their collection.

Their greater claim to fame is really Grimm's Law, establishing family similarities between European and Eastern languages.

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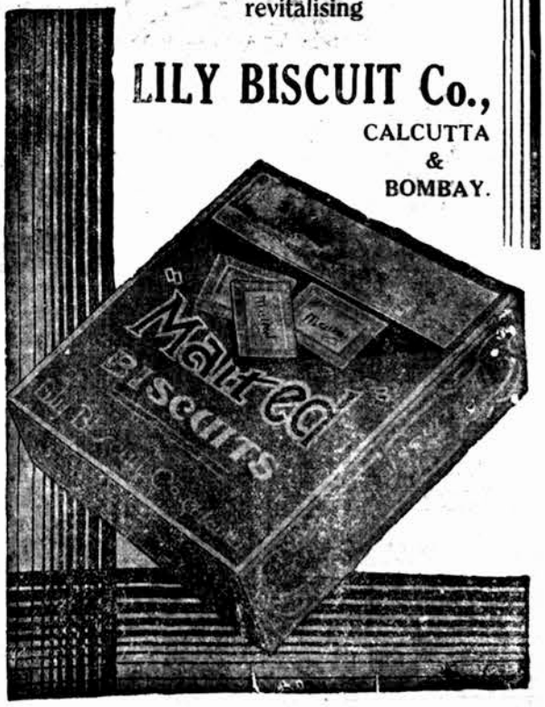

LILY BISCUIT Co.,
CALCUTTA
&
BOMBAY.

ANKARAI SUBBAYYAR

(Continued from page 10)

with cooked rice and some cocoanut shell cups with "rasam, kolambu" and vegetables were placed over the rice. He took it to the man, and placing it down said. "Here, take this, there is rice, "kolambu, kari, rasam," and buttermilk. Over there is the channel. Go there and eat and go to your village. You need not trouble to return the "marakkal". If you can, give it back to-morrow; otherwise keep it for yourself."

"May God take care of you always. 'Dharma' protects man," said the man as he took the food away.

Subbayyar thought the man was so weary and hungry that he could not even articulate his words properly. He returned to his house to sleep, pleased with himself for having helped a hungry wayfarer, not minding the hour.

Next day, Subbayyar had been summoned to appear before the Collector. He went, but rather late, and was at once taken to the officer by the attendants. Subbayyar was dressed in a dhoti that had got the slight ochre colour that daily hand-washing gives to cloth. It was torn and sown and knotted in many places. The sacred ash was prominent on his face and other parts of his body. There was a rosary hanging round his neck indicating that he was a scrupulous follower of the religious practices of Brahmins. The Collector appeared rather put out, on account of Subbayyar's unpunctuality.

"Is this Subbayyar?" asked the Collector.

"Yes," said the Tahsildar who was there.

"You said he was very rich. This man appears to be very poor."

"It is all mere put on. He thinks your Honour will remit the arrears if he comes in this guise. He is a fraud."

"Are you Ankarai Subbayyar?" asked the Collector solemnly.

"Yes, sir."

"Why did you not appear punctually? You cannot disobey Government orders in this manner."

"I crave forgiveness. It is my rule to finish my morning bath and 'jap' and worship, and feed poor wayfarers and guests before eating myself. I could not come earlier."

"Do you know that your land-revenue dues are much in arrear?"

"Yes, I am aware, but I am not to blame. The crops failed this year and I am not able to find the money this year."

"How then do you do the feeding of travellers and guests?"

"I have been scraping together all the paddy I have got from my fields. Formarly, after meeting all the feeding expenses, there was enough to pay the land-revenue. This year, I have had to pledge the women's jewellery and even sell some of them to meet the daily expenses of feeding wayfarers."

"Why 'must' you do this? You need not feed them?"

'It has come down as a family tradition. I would rather die than stop this practice of the family."

"Do you feed people in the daytime or at night also?"

"Both times. Travellers coming hungry are fed at all hours."

"Do you give food to people of all castes?"

"Yes. No hungry persons are turned out."

"Do you give food even to pariahs?"

"Yes, we feed them too, though after serving the others."

"How often have you given food to pariah wayfarers?"

"I cannot tell, but I have done it quite often."

"Recently, have you given food to any pariah?"

"Yes," said Subbayyar, "even yesterday a man came at midnight, and said he was very hungry, and I gave him rice."

"I see. What did you give him, please? I suppose you gave him some wretched leavings, all mixed up."

"No leavings. It is usual to keep a quantity of rice, 'rasam, kolambu,' buttermilk and other things for travellers coming tired at odd hours. So I gave a regular meal to the man last night."

"Regular meal? Did you spread a leaf out and feed him?"

"No, it is not the custom. I placed the rice in a 'marakkal' and the other dishes in separate cups of leaf and cocoanut shell, and gave it to him to eat by the water in the channel."

When the Collector was questioning the man like this, all other officials were amused. The Tahsildar was muttering that the story was all false and Subbayyar was being found out.

Collector; "Do you know this pariah whom you fed last night?"

Subbayyar: "It was dark and I could not make him out."

Collector: "Can you at least bring and show me the 'marakkal' in which you say you served him?"

Subbayyar: "He has not returned it yet."

Collector: "Then what proof is there that you fed him?"

"Why is proof wanted? God knows it, why should others know?"

"What will you do if he does not return the 'marakkal'?"

"It won't be much of a loss. I told him to return it only if it was convenient to do so."

"I see," said the Collector and then removed the table cloth which had been hanging down up to the floor from the table before him. Subbayyar's "marakkal" was there under the table!

"Is this yours? See," said the Collector as he took it up and placed it on the table.

Subbayyar was amazed. He rubbed his eyes and wondered how the "marakkal" that he gave to the Harijan wayfarer at midnight came into the Collector's possession. All the others in the Collector's camp were also wondering and stared as at a scene staged in a play.

"Why don't you speak? Now you see that you had a witness for your night-gift of food. I am the fellow that you fed, and this is your 'marakkal.' I have tasted the 'rasam' and 'kolambu' of your house, and they are good. You are a good man and a pious soul. May God protect you always. 'Dharma' never fails to protect man. The heavens rain just on account of people like you."

As the Collector utterred these words in Tamil, Subbayyar recognized the voice. It was the Englishman's defective utterance of Tamil which he had thought was due to hunger and fatigue the previous night.

"There, please sit down in that chair," said the Collector to Subbayyar. "You will not cheat the Government. Pay your dues whenever you can. I am not going to cheat you of your 'marakkal' either. Take it back. If you use your income from the fields in the way you are doing, you serve the Government right enough. You can take your own time for clearing off the arrears. No one shall worry you as long as I am Collector of this district. "Tahsildar!" he continued, turning to that officer, "What a wrong thing I would have done if I had accepted your recommandation! You had wholly misjudged this fine gentleman".—"The Harijan."

*"Marakkal" is a big wooden vessel used for measuring out grain.

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A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

HOME SWEET HOME

What is it that makes a house a home? Is it the radio? Is it electric lights? Is it the telephone? Is it the victrola? Is it the rugs on the floor, the pictures on the wall? You'll agree, will you not, that while these things help make a home, it's really the people who live in the house that make it home.

Our forefathers got along without many of the modern conveniences that we have and had a good time, too. We wouldn't want to go back to the trials and tribulations of the earlier days, and yet we often feel that there is a tendency to put too much emphasis on the material side of home life and not enough on the spiritual and social aspects:

There are so many simple ways in which we can make our homes a happy abiding place. Let's sing together. Music is cheap and gives joy that no money can buy. Let's play games together. There are dozens of homemade games that will consume many a pleasant hour. Let's read together. An evening with a good book or magazine story, reading aloud, is entertainment of the highest order. Let's put on family "stunt nights" where each member contributes his talent to the programme. Let's paint and draw again, adorning the walls with pictures of our own making. Let's weave so that we can walk on rugs that we have made ourselves. Revive the arts and handicrafts of our parents' and grandparents' days.

Above all, let's have our homes livable and lovable, a place where the kids will want to stay and bring their company, where the furniture is useful as well as ornamental, where the grass on the lawn shows evidence of having been played upon.—"Hoard's Dairy man."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Make a cork airtight by soaking it for a while in olive oil. If it sticks in the bottle, rub it with a little glycerine.

* * * *

Onions will cook twice as quickly if the pan is covered with a lid.

* * * *

Press woollens which have a smooth surface, such as flannel, on the right side, using a damp piece of muslin between the iron and the garment.

* * * *

Remove all dirt and dust from a shiny surface before polishing and prevent scratches from being made

* * * *

Test your oven, to discover the hottest part, by baking three layers of some plain cake. The warmest part will be shown by the layer which is cooked first.

* * * *

Use a little metal polish for cleaning the steel parts of your gas-stove and see how nice and bright it makes it.

* * * *

If you get stung by wasps and bees, apply the juice of a raw onion or a piece of moistened soda

CHANGES SEX AT 90

Ninety-year-old Elda Lincia of Faltre (Italy) has undergone a preliminary operation for her transformation from the feminine into the masculine sex.

Great Festivities took place recently in Barcelona to commemorate a National Hero—Rafael de Casanovas, who fought for Catalonian Independence in 1714. In this picture young girls are shown selling tokens in memory of the Hero—and also to gather funds for the struggle against the Spanish rebels.

The Housewife's Corner

A Cooling Drink

There is nothing so refreshing as a cool drink, when one is sweating in this awful October heat.

Here are a few simple recipes to make your heart warm and your stomach cool.

CIDER CUP.

The ingredients required are:—

1. Quart bottle of Cider.
2. Bottles of Soda water.
1. Orange.
1. Lemon.

A couple of small pieces of cinnamon and cloves. Cut the orange and the lemon, add cinnamon and cloves and a little sugar, if necessary. Put them in a jug and pour the bottle of cider over them and allow to stand for a couple of hours in cool place, or in a refrigerator. When it's time to serve the drink add the soda water, and if it's not cold enough add a large piece of ice.

ORANGE FRUIT CUP.

4 to 6 Oranges.
1 Bottle of soda water.
1 Bottle of lemonade.
A few red cherries.
1|2 Small banana.
1|2 Sour Lime.

Squeeze the juice from all the oranges, add to it some red cherries, and thin slices of half a banana and a couple of thin slices of sour lime. Add the soda water and the lemonade and serve cold.

Another mild drink is a white wine cup.

WHITE WINE CUP.

Take an orange, a lemon and a piece of cucumber, wash them thoroughly and then cut into very thin slices, removing the pips from the orange and lemon.

Pour the white wine over it and let it remain for an hour or so. Then add the soda water and lemonade.

ORANGE-BARLEY WATER.

4 Oranges.
2 Tablespoonsfuls pearl barley.
2 Tablespoonfuls sugar.
2 Quarts boiling water.

Squeeze the juice from all the oranges, and put in a large jug with the barley, sugar and the peal of one orange.

Then pour over the two quarts of boiling water and stir well and leave it to cool. When serving fill the tumbler half with the orange barley water and fill up the remainder with soda water or plain water. Instead of oranges, lemons can be used the same way.

COLD OVALTINE.

If you need something more sustaining and at the same time refreshing, take a cup of milk and thoroughly mix a teaspoonful of Ovaltine in it. Cool it from outside.

BRITISH BRIDE OF FIFTEEN

Will Start Married Life In One-Room Tenement

A fifteen-years-old girl who has not long left school will shortly become Britain's youngest bride. She is Florence May Johnson, of Grimsby House, Wandsworth, says "The People."

She left school last year. Her bridegroom-elect is eighteen-year-old Albert Charles Town, of Worple-way, Wandsworth.

The wedding will take place at Wandsworth register office at the end of the month. The parents are not expected to be there, and this youngest of couples will have no honeymoon.

Their married life will start in a one-roomed apartment, scantily, but sufficiently, furnished with a wardrobe, chest of drawers and bed and table—the wedding presents of Florence's parents.

That is the best her mother and father will be able to do for their daughter, and the young husband will have to keep his wife on wages which, at the best, are only 28s. a week and, when he is on short time, fall to 21s. He is a machinist.

"I cannot stop my girl doing this, although it nearly breaks my heart to think what the future seems to have in store for them", declared Mrs. Johnson recently. She believes in letting this young love take its own course.

"Albert is a very brave lad to marry yet, and he will have to be braver still to pull it through, as he is determined to do."

WOMEN REVOLUTIONARIES

Dolores Ibarruri ("La Pasionaria"—the Passion Flower) dark-haired miner's daughter and Communist Deputy, who recently visited France on behalf of Spanish Government, belongs to growing band of women revolutionary leaders.

Most famous include Rosa Luxemburg ("Red Rosa"). German Communist leader, murdered by German army officers, 1919; Madame Kollontay, daughter of Tsarist army officer who turned Bolshevik, did outstanding work for women's welfare in early years after revolution, is now Soviet Ambassador in Norway, noted for her knowledge of language, taste in dress, and views on love

Madame Krupskaia, Lenin's widow who married Lenin when both were in exile in Siberia. Countess Markievicz, Society beauty and daughter of an Irish baronet, was a leader in Easter Week rebellion, 1916, served in De Valera's first Cabinet.

WAY WITH EAR BITERS

Answering a correspondent who asks, "I have a friend who is a terrible borrower. How can I put a stop to this annoying state of things?" a woman journalist replies: "The best defence is in frank but laughing remonstance."

Can you lend me a pound till to-morrow?"

"Oh, I say, don't be ridiculous."

"But I'm not being ridiculous, I want it."

"Oh, don't be absurd."

"What is absurd about it? I need the money."

"So do I."

"But I'll let you have it back to-morrow."

"Now you're being really funny."

"Why funny?"

"Because you couldn't possibly do such a thing."

"But why?"

"Because I'm not going to lend you a pound."—"Sunday Express."

As the best remedy for ladies' ailments. Ask for literature.
Agents for Bombay:—
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Princess Street, BOMBAY.

OUR SHORT STORY

Black Rocks

(By Miss BERTA DE MENEZES BRAGANZA)

Betul, who can forget it once one has seen it? Looking at it, one cannot help wondering if there is a more beautiful place. So richly endowed it seems with all that is best in nature. I have never seen a lovelier spot.

Its quietude, its gorgeous—almost primitive—beauty, bring over one a feeling of being quite out of the real world. As one's eyes rest on those never tiring sights, the brain seems to be paralyzed of all thought. One is buried in a great, soothing, inexplicable calm.

The first time I had been there, I was so taken up by its beauty that I seemed quite under a spell.

I had been invited by friends and stayed three days there, as though in a dream-land. I had admired its sights at all hours of the day. At dawn, at mid-day, at sun-set, in moonlight. And I cannot say at what hour it was more beautiful. The grandeur of that scenery had a very strange effect on me.

It is amazing how, sometimes, even—seemingly harmless things—a beautiful sight, a land-scape can affect us, disturb, play havoc with our minds.

I had been so impressed by what I had seen, that on my return, I was simply haunted by those sights.

For days, I could put my mind to nothing. My mind ever wondered back to Betul. That massy headland jutting out into the sea and the river at the same time—the one restless and noisy tossing and dashing its waves on the rocky coast, the other contrastingly calm and silent. And yet, both mingling and sharing their waters like friendly neighbours—was as though fixed before my eyes. I saw again the endless, yellow strip of the beach of Ubdando, with its dark background of palm-trees,—a long straight line stretching on the opposite shore, and ending in a curve just where the river met the sea. Ending there, as though to prevent them going further into each other. I saw the little boats coming and going, their white sails fluttering in the soft breeze. Even at night, I thought I heard the sound of waves.

And with those lingering memories a great melancholia came over me. I was troubled. I feared lest this strange nostalgia should not leave me.

But, fortunately, as days passed, I was roused from my torpor and I gradually became myself again. Though, of course, I could never forget Betul.

Now it happened that once, in conversation, I mentioned Betul and its black rocks to Mr. G., an old bachelor. I had hardly done so, when I noticed a strange change come over his face. He seemed terrified. I was quite puzzled and at a loss to know why my words should have produced such an effect. Later, however, as he seemed to have overcome his shock and fall into a rather reminiscent and confidential mood, he explained the cause of that sudden change.

"Yes, I went there many times," he said. "For several years I used to go there every year. Then came a time which was to be my last there. And the memory of it haunts me till to-day."

"It was many years ago. I was about twenty-five then. My parents had both died that same year. And I was their only child. I was suddenly left all alone in the world. I became the sole heir to our little house and a few bits of land.

"But for a young servant girl,—that too I had inherited from my parents—I lived all alone in the house.

"She was an orphan, who had been adopted by my mother. She was our only servant—of course, working free of charge in compensation for her bringing up—and lived in the house, as though it was her own.

She was about twenty, slim, and quite pretty. Besides, she was very bright. And I liked her for it

"Young as we were and living in each other's company, we were soon attracted to one another, though, each in one's own way. She saw in me the ideal object on which to bestow all her finest sentiments. I in my turn, however just saw in her, the woman. And rather the cynic that I was in those days, I took good advantage of her feelings for me, leaving her under a complete illusion. Little did I guess then, what a lesson that poor girl could teach me. How that lesson would affect my whole life.

"But I forgot to tell you:—besides the property and the servant-girl, my parents had also left me several debts. And as time passed and people had finished pitying me for the loss of my parents, I was harassed on all sides by creditors. We had never been rich, and I did not know how to meet them. Inexperienced and with no one to guide me in dealing with these troublesome affairs, I decided to sell all I had, in order to be relieved of my debts.

"The sale of my bits of land and my house would just bring me enough to pay them, and let me have something over to begin a new life. One by one my bits of land were sold. Then came the turn of my house and, finally, that too was mine no more. A few days more, and I would have to leave it for good. You might think I was sorry about it. But not a bit. My debts were paid. My thoughts were all of the new life I would begin. A distant relation had found me a job in Bombay. I was all excited over my life in that big city.

It was, however, otherwise with my young servant. The sale of the house pained her to the extreme. She was sad, and when people came to see it, she almost hated them. She could not bear to see them walking from room to room, scrutinizing everything, talking of the changes they would make. She was utterly sorrowful about it.

"But the final shock came to her when gathering all my cynicism, I announced to her that it was sold, that on the morrow I was leaving for Bombay and that she was free to go anywhere she liked.

She had not heard till then of my departure. Perhaps she had thought that when the house was sold I would rent another and that she would still be with me.

"The news came to her like a tremendous blow. She was stunned. She gazed at me.....as though watching the last shreds of her illusion drift away. Brought up a slave, not a word came from her. But in her eyes, I read all I might have heard....

"Early next morning, taking her few belongings she left.....I don't know for where. And as I caught a last glimpse of her passing through the little gate, a very disagreeable sensation overwhelmed me. Should I not have called her back? I thought. But it was already too late. I tried to console myself. What would have been the use? What could I do with her? I forced myself to think it was sheer sentimentality. But despite all my coaxing and efforts to excuse myself, her memory persisted. And for long I felt extremely unhappy.

"In Bombay, however, with my occupations, my new life, I soon managed to forget her.

"Several months passed. It was the hot season. I came to spend my holidays in Goa. I went to spend them with friends in Betul.

"I had thoroughly enjoyed myself And now, it was the eve of my departure for Bombay. I was to have left the day before, but at the insistance of my friends I had stayed another day.

"It was evening. Decending from the vast table-land we came to the huge rocks on the Western coast,—enormous, awe-inspiring, black rocks rising from the sea. Standing there I had the impression of being quite on the edge of the world. One felt quite a speck on those gigantic, black monsters.

"Sitting on those rocks, we had watched the sun set. The sky was one blaze of fire. The turbulent sea stretching at our feet, a strange mixture of orange and blue.

"When we had finished seeing the sun completely disappear—having given us a glimpse of its green ray—we amused ourselves with the risky descent of the smooth, slippery rocks on which we sat.

"One by one we went right down. We were soon all right on the water's edge

"From there, we could see other groups of black rocks. Sometimes quite inaccessible and stretching far out in the sea. The waves beating furiously on them, with a tremendous boom; making their spray jump high up in the air, their water ran in between the crevices,—as though trying to beat them back, resentful against those solid, unshakable rocks for

(Continued on page 57)

Four out of every five persons over 40 years suffer from Pyorrhea. They have tender, unsightly or bleeding gums. Teeth, too, are loosened by this feared disease.

Fortunately, the remedy is simple and sure. Use FORHAN'S For The Gums *regularly* as a dentifrice. Massage the gums twice a day as you brush your teeth with it. Forhan's wars against Pyorrhea successfully. It was compounded for just that purpose by an eminent dental specialist.

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Soviet Charge Against Fascist Powers

SURE OF RE-ELECTION

Roosevelt's Chance In Presidential Contest In U. S.

NEW DEAL, PIVOT OF STRUGGLE?

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The first British straw vote ever taken on the American Presidential election conducted by Reuter's, through their own correspondents resident in each of the 48 States, shows President Roosevelt is leading M. Landon in 32 States, and is apparently sure of re-election on 4th November. The States credited to President Roosevelt's total of 314 votes of the Electoral College, compared to 266 necessary for election.

A feature of the poll is M. Landon's failure to make a better showing, particularly in the Middle-Western Farming States, where out of the 22 States, West of the Mississippi River, M. Landon is credited with only five. President Roosevelt, appears to be assured of the votes of the solid group of 12 Western and South-Western States, extending from Texas to Canada.

The election centres completely round the New Deal and President Roosevelt's personal record and the New Deal's lavish spending on public works and relief are popular in the West, but together with his farm policies are unpopular with Eastern businessmen. Against this, however, must be set President Roosevelt's popularity with labour and unemployed.—Reuter.

(Stop Press On Page 22)

FIRST FRUIT OF COUNT CIANO'S VISIT

Nazi Recognition To Fascist Conquest Of Ethiopia!

BERLIN, October 24.

The first concrete result of Count Ciano's visit to Germany came after Count Ciano visited Herr Hitler this morning. It is officially announced that the Fuhrer informed Count Ciano that Germany has decided formally to recognise the Italian Empire in Ethiopia.—Reuter.

Why Germany Recognises Annexation

BERLIN, October 24.

Germany's recognition of the Abyssinian annexation is not made dependent on any concession by Italy, declared a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman. He added it was a natural sequel to Germany's policy of neutrality, and her efforts to avoid everything likely to complicate a conflict in which Germany is not interested.—Reuter.

"Non-Intervention Pact Systematically Violated"

PORTUGAL—BASIS OF SUPPLY FOR REBELS

Legitimate Government Under Virtual Boycott

The Non-Intervention Committee met in London on Friday. In the course of the discussion, Lord Plymouth expressed the view that the German reply to the Spanish charges was satisfactory, "except one or two points", in which connection he asked the German Government to give further elucidation.

In a letter handed to the Committee, the Soviet states that time has shown that the Neutrality Pact is being systematically violated by a number of participants, the supply of arms to rebels continues unpunished, while the tone of the participants to the Agreement, namely, Portugal, has become the main base for supply for the rebels and the legitimate Government in Spain has turned out to be, in fact, under boycott.

As a result of the violation of the Agreement, the letter declares, privileged situation for the rebels has been created.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

A Communique issued by the Non-Intervention Committee states that at the outset of the meeting, Lord Plymouth reminded the Committee that the chief concern of the British Government in consenting to the establishment of the London Committee had been to prevent the Civil War spreading beyond the Spanish frontier and secure a measure of co-operation between the Powers in what had threatened to become a dangerous international situation.

Lord Plymouth appealed to the Committee to fulfil the difficult task by examining all information submitted to it in an impartial spirit. He then read the Soviet letter.

The Portuguese representative most emphatically repudiated the Soviet allegations against Portugal and stated they were baseless as would be seen when the Portuguese reply would be received.

The Committee agreed that the Soviet letter should be referred to a Sub-Committee, when the Soviet representative would be asked to elucidate certain aspects of his statement.

In the course of the discussion, Lord Plymouth expressed his view that the German reply to the Spanish charges was satisfactory, except one or two points, in which connection he asked the German Government to give further elucidation.

On a proposal of Lord Plymouth, the Committee agreed that the Soviet proposal of Anglo-French control of the Portuguese ports could not be considered until the Portuguese reply was received. The Portuguese representative declared that Portugal could not consent to a discussion on the subject.

The Committee agreed that a Sub-Committee should meet tomorrow morning to review general working of the Committee and consider whether, and in what respects, the Non-Intervention agreement could be made more effective. The Soviet representative declared that he was willing to reply to the Italo-German allegations forthwith, but it was ruled that the reply should first be submitted in writing.

The Committee agreed that the next meeting of the main Committee be on October 28.—Reuter.

SOVIET LETTER

The Soviet letter was handed to Lord Plymouth by M. Maisky. It states that, in adhering to the agreement, the Soviet expected that it would be fulfilled by the participants, with the result that the period of the Civil War in Spain would be shortened and the number of victims reduced.

But time has shown that the Agreement is being systematically violated by a number of participants, the supply of arms to rebels continues unpunished, while the tone of the participants to the Agreement, namely Portugal, has become the main base for supply for the rebels, and the legitimate Government in Spain has turned out to be in fact, under boycott, deprived of the facilities to purchase arms outside Spain for the defence of the Spanish people.

As a result of the violation of the Agreement, a privileged situation for the rebels has been created, there has been prolongation of civil war in Spain and an increase in the number of victims.

The efforts of the Soviet to stop the practice of violating the Agreement have not been supported by the Committee, while the Soviet proposal to control the ports in Portugal has not even been placed on the agenda.

"VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY"

Spain's Two Notes To British Foreign Office

LONDON, October 24.

The Non-Intervention Sub-Committee met for two and three-quarters hours, at the Foreign Office, this morning, and considered yesterday's Soviet Note and the question whether, and if so how, the Non-Intervention Agree-

(Continued on page 44.)

CONFIDENCE RESTORED

City Resumes Normal Trade Activities As Shops Re-Open

DIWALI PURCHASES IN RIGHT EARNEST

Owing to approach of Divali it was noticed that all the shops owned by Hindus in the vicinity of the Jumma Masjid were doing fairly good business. All the markets in this section worked at full pressure upto about 9-30 p.m., and then closed down for the day in obedience to the Curfew Order.

TENSION OUTLIVED.

The general situation in the City late on Saturday night was quiet, and there appears now to be no misgivings in the minds of citizens that Bombay has outlived the tension which wrought havoc in the City. Splendid Police *bandobast* was made throughout the day in all sections where there had been trouble, and police patrol vans moved about the City at frequent intervals.

The withdrawal of the military patrols from the streets since Friday is another feature which definitely shows that the situation is now quite normal.

MANDAP CONSTRUCTION.

The work on the *mandap* is proceeding apace. The police are still keeping a vigilant guard there, day and night.

AT JACOB CIRCLE.

A mild sensation was caused in the vicinity of Jacob Circle on Saturday evening when some hooligans pelted stones at a Municipal peon supervising work at Haines Road. The peon received minor injuries, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was treated and allowed to go home.

The Agripada Police officers came on the scene promptly, dispersed the crowds in a few minutes and restored confidence. The shops, which shut up on the first signal of danger, reopened soon after, and carried on their normal business.

(Earlier Report on Page 26.)

NOT SURPRISING!

Portugal Severs Diplomatic Relations From Spain

LISBON: October 24.

The Portuguese Government, in a Note to the Spanish Government, severs its diplomatic relations, giving reasons for which it reserves the right to publish at an opportune moment.

The Charge d'Affaires at Alicante has been ordered to board a war vessel for Portugal.—Reuter.

Arya Samaj Relief Work

Food was given to above 200 persons deserving help in Arya Samaj. Grain was supplied to other Hindus who could not go on their work.

The husband of Sundaribai is not found as yet. She is residing in Arya Samaj premises. His name is Kisan.

Arrangement has been made to render legal assistance to those who have been arrested in riot under various charges.

Those who require help should approach Arya Samaj with full particulars of the arrested persons to facilitate the work. Food also will be given to those who cannot go on work at the Arya Samaj, Girgaum. Tel. No. 25375.

"UNFORTUNATE DIFFERENCE"

Sir Thomas Inskip On Nuffield-Swinton Estrangement

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Sir Thomas Inskip, in his speech at Hayling Island, regretted the unfortuate difference of opinion between Viscount Swinton and Lord Nuffield and emphasised that Viscount Swinton had left nothing undone in the way of enterprise and research, or in utilising the resources of aircraft manufacturers.

It was hoped, undoubtedly, that part of aircraft programme would have been carried out by Lord Nuffield's organisations. It was difficult for him to see an end of the services which the Morris organisation was in a position to render to the nation.

He ventured to prophesy that it might even, in the end, prove advantageous to Government to have their capacity represented by Lord Nuffield's aero-engine works available for eecution in another part of Government programme in the near future.—Reuter.

32 CITY FATHERS RESIGN

Sequel To "Chaos Created By President"

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

As a protest against the President's refusal to call a meeting of the committee to consider a proposal for his removal or to resign, 32 members of the Lahore Municipal Committee constituting the Reform Party, have sent in their resignations to the Deputy Commissioner "en-bloc", declaring their unpreparedness to shoulder the responsibility for the chaos thus created by the president.

PROF. GEORGE FORBES DEAD

LONDON, October 24.

The death has occurred of Prof. George Forbes.—Reuter.

(Prog. George Forbes was born in 1849, was Professor of National Philosophy, Anderson's College, Glasgow from 1872 to 1880. He crossed Asia from Peking to Petersburg by the desert of Giobi and Siberia (1875), was special correspondent of "The Times" during the Russo-Turkish war, 1877. He perfected infantry range-finder (1901), invented the carbon-brush for dynamos and motors, a meter suitable for alternating electric currents, Gunsight now in use in the Navy, measured the velocity of light in Scotland, took part in many expeditions. He was a member of many scientific societies and author of several treatises.)

ROYAL DUTCH OIL CHIEF TO RESIGN

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24.

It is understood that Sir Henri Deterding is resigning the Director-Generalship of the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company to become a member of the Board of Directors, from whom his successor, Doctor Dekok, at present managing-director of the Batavian Petroleum Company, The Hague, has been chosen as successor.—Reuter.

Trivandrum.—It is understood that a durbar in connection with the Maharaja's birthday this year, will be held on the night of the 11th November next, when Lord Erskine will be one of the distinguished visitors.

Peasants To The Fore At Faizpur

Basis Of Fight On Economic Demands

Parliamentary Board Meets: Nehru-Sarat Parleys

BENARES, October 24.

The Congress Parliamentary Board began its deliberations this afternoon, and was still sitting at the time of wiring.

Prior to the meeting Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, had a long informal talk, with Mr. Sarat Bose, presumably in connection with the attitude taken by the Bengal Congress with regard to the Communal Award question.

PEASANTS TO THE FORE

Peasants and workers will predominate in the next Congress fight which will really be based on their economic demands, declared Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the course of a talk to Congress workers, at a tea party given this afternoon by Mr. Kamala Pati, President, Town Congress. The Pundit pointed out that during the last movement also the Congress fought mainly for the demands of the peasants. He said the Council programme of the Congress implied that the revolutionary mentality was absent at present. Nevertheless, he felt that Congress activities within the Legislatures might prove helpful in creating a revolutionary atmosphere in the country.

WOMEN'S MEETINGS

Pundit Nehru addressed two well-attended women's meetings during the day.

Mr. Masani, General Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party, arrived at Benares to-day.—A.P.

LEADERS ARRIVE IN BENARES

Issues Before Congress Parliamentary Committee

BENARES, Oct. 24.

The Congress Parliamentary Board meets this afternoon to make final decisions on the recommendations of provinces regarding the Congress candidates for the Legislatures. The deliberations are expected to continue till to-morrow morning.

Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel, President and Pt. Pant, Secretary and Bhulabhai Desai, Sarat Chandra Bose, Shankarrao Deo, Dr. Khare, members have already arrived. Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Roy are arriving in the afternoon.

Mahatma Gandhi is arriving tonight at 10 at Moghalsarai from where he will be taken by car to Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta's house where most of the leaders are staying.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan arrived this morning from Allahabad. They were received at the Cantonment Railway station by large crowds including "Blue Shirt" Muslim volunteers.

It is understood that the attitude taken by the Bengal Congress Committee regarding Communal Award agitation will be considered at the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee. It is stressed that the Bengal Congress Committee should strictly come into line with its central organisation.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressed seven huge meetings yesterday in Gorakhpur district in connection with the Congress election propaganda. Great enthusiasm was shown everywhere.—A. P.

GREAT WELCOME TO LEADERS

BENARES, Oct. 24.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan arrived from Allahabad at Benares Cantonment Station at 10 a. m. to-day and were accorded an enthusiastic welcome at platform by a large crowd, which stood awaiting the arrival. They were received at the station by Messrs. Sri Prakasa, Shivaprasad Gupta, Thakurdas, Kamlapathi Tripathi, and Swami Sampurnanand and many other Congress leaders and workers.

Panditji and Khan Sahib motored straight to Agrawal Pathshala to address a ladies' meeting and thence to Jaiswal Pathshala. Then, they proceeded to Sevapavan, where they are staying as the guest of Mr. Shivprasad Gupta.—United Press.

(EARLIER.)

BENARES, Oct. 24.

A public meeting is being arranged by the Benares Town Congress Committee this evening at Kabutar Bazar, to be addressed by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, where a purse on behalf of the citizens of Benares and another by the Harijans will be presented to Pt. Nehru.

Panditji will be taken in a procession from Chetganj starting at 4 in the afternoon which, after passing through important thoroughfares of the city, will terminate at Kabutar Bazar.

Many welcome gates have been erected 'en route' and shops and houses decorated.—United Press.

Rajen Babu At Benares

BENARES, Oct. 24.

Babu Rajendra Prasad accompanied by Acharya Kirpalani arrived at 1-30 p.m. from Patna.—United Press.

Thakin Tun Myint, who, with four others, was undergoing trial at Moulmein, Burma, on a charge of sedition having tendered an apology to refrain from such offences in future, the Governor-in-Council has directed, withdrawal of the prosecution against him and ordered his release.

SATYAGRAHA AT ALLAHABAD

Protest Against Ban On Processions Of Ramlila

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, October 24.

Mr. Girdharlal Agarwal informs that Satyagraha under Hindu Hit Rakshak Sangh commences at Allahabad to-morrow as a protest against the ban on Ramlila celebrations. Over 2,000 volunteers were enrolled and batch of 50 volunteers left Agra under the leadership of Shrimati Mathuradevi Shivhare and Girdharlal, Secretary, Hindu Hit Rakshak Sangh. The sangh is organising country-wide agitation against Muslim objection to music before mosque.

It is understood that a number of Muslim leaders are supporting the movement. It is also understood that similar Satyagraha would be launched at Aligarh, Shikohabad and other places protesting against ban on Ramlila celebrations.

STOP PRESS

ITALO-GERMAN AGREEMENT

ROME, October 24.

An agreement between Italy and Germany on most of the major European problems will be announced to-morrow, according to Signor Gayda, writing in "Giornale d'Italia". Germany's recognition of the annexation of Abyssinia was a prelude to this Agreement, which will include Locarno and European Reconstruction, also League, Spain, Danubian Valley, Economic relations and Communism.

It is believed that an agreement has already been reached that Italy should back Germany's colonial demands although this may not be announced to-morrow.—Reuter.

SGR. GRANDI'S DECLARATION

LONDON, October 24.

In the Non-Intervention Sub-Committee, Signor Grandi declined to admit discussion of the charges against Italy, until it was known whether M. Maisky was present as representative of a Government still bound by the Non-Intervention Agreement or merely as observer. He added that Italy would not tolerate the presence of a Soviet observer.

Bismark and Corbin both urged clarification of the Soviet Letter.

When the Committee came to consider increasing the effectiveness of the Non-Intervention Agreement, M. Maisky reiterated that regarding the Soviet suggestion for control of the Portuguese Ports by British and French fleets, the Committee was of the opinion that the proposal was impracticable.

Lord Plymouth informally suggested that a Commission Enquiry should be sent to Spanish ports, but no decision was taken on this point.—Reuter.

DUCE BLOWS HOT & COLD IN SAME BREATH.

BOLOGNA, October 24.

Addressing a crowd of 150,000, the Duce declared:—"I wish to send out a message which may go beyond mountains and seas. It is a message of peace—peace in work; working peace. Since 1929 millions of men, women and children have suffered from the crisis which we cannot but admit is a result of the system. At the end of the 14th year of the Fascist era, I offer the olive branch, which springs from an immense forest—a forest of eight million bayonets well sharpened and gripped in young and firm fists."—Reuter.

'Italy To Face Harder Fight In Africa

War Still Rages In Ethiopia

Gruesome Tales Of Conquerors' Excesses

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Dr. Martin has received through a correspondent in Djibouti, reports from Ethiopia dated September 7th, 20th and 22nd on the appalling conditions under which the Ethiopian struggle for independence is being fought.

FATE OF FAMILY

"Your house has been taken by the Italian officers, and your two little daughters and their mother are somewhere in Addis Ababa. Of your two sons, I last heard that they were with Dejazmatch Hapta Mariam. Here in Djibouti I saw your other daughter, Sarah. I saw that she had a great worry upon her. . . ."

HARRAR, September 7.

Before the Italians reached Jijiga, Harrar and Diredawa, all the strong men left for the high mountains. Some said they would wait to hear from the Emperor Haile Selassie because they believed their Christian brothers would give them help. Others said: "Oh, men of Ethiopia, lost time you will never find again; you must fight for your freedom!"

VERITABLE MASSACRE.

There remained in the cities only old men, women and children, who thought they would be spared the bombs and poison gas because they took no part in hostilities. The religious men, who had devoted all their lives to the worship of Christ, also remained, believing that so long as they had the Bible in their hands no one would injure them, and that this war was only a matter between two earthly governments. When the Italian armies arrived in the city of Harrar on Thursday, May 6th, they killed between that day and Sunday, 509 of the people remaining there without even exchanging a word with any of them. "When I saw the wholesale massacre of Christians by other Christians, I stood and thanked God he had not made me a Christian, though I know that the sin did not lay with Christ, a Moslem said.

LAUGHTER AT CHURCH.

One Sunday I saw some Italian white soldiers enter an Ethiopian church and ring the bells. Sixteen old men thought it was time for prayer, but before they could enter the church the Italians killed them. I heard the words of these poor old men were: "Egziabher Yasywo" (May God open your eyes to the truth!) I could not help crying, but the Italians were laughing. The dead bodies lay for two days on the steps of the church.

I saw an old man sitting in his house, his Bible in one hand and a white flag in the other. Two white soldiers and five Somalis entered and asked the Ethiopian for his money. He replied that he was only a poor man and had only three thalers, which he offered them. They fired three bullets at once and he lay dead. I saw an old woman, who had a daughter of 15 or 16 years of age. They killed the old woman and took her daughter away. The Italians asked the Amhara people for money and where the money of the Ethiopian Government and the ammunition were to be found.

180 DAYS' TERROR.

The massacre of poor old people and children lasted for 18 days and nights, and then stopped for a while. When the news of it reached the strong men who had gone to the mountains, they gave battle at Gara Mulata, Fiamero, and other places.

Whenever the Ethiopian soldiers killed some of the Italians, the poor people in the hands of the Italians were made to suffer. For example, the Italians sent 40,000 soldiers and 50 aeroplanes to attack the Ethiopians in the mountains, where Fitaurari Baada is chief. Fighting lasted from June 10th to July 23rd, and whenever reports came through of heavy Italian casualties, especially of the white soldiers, the Italians got wild and fell on the Ethiopian defenceless non-combatants in the towns, killing them without restraint.

A KILLING ORDER.

There was a general order from July 16th to 29th that 5,000 Ethiopians must be killed because of the fighting at Fiamero in the mountains and along the railway. The question was how the Italians were to make up this number. Instead of going to fight the strong men, they obeyed the order by just killing the children, women and old men. Some of the people in the interior of Hawash tell me that the Italian soldiers did not only kill the 5,000 ordered but many more.

People in these parts are not sorry for those who die in battle, only for the innocent, poor people who have never fought against Italy, but have been killed without reason, simply because they are Ethiopians.

The Italians were boasting from sunrise to sunset of the poison gas and bombs they had discharged in the mountains between Jijiga and Harrar, and of the thousands of men they had killed, but to our surprise, we heard that Fitaurari Baada left the mountains in broad daylight and crossed to the other side at Charchar, and the Italian armies never went near his troops because they knew that to do so would mean a terrific battle.

STILL FIGHTING.

There are lots of men still in the high mountains of Abdulah, Jarso and elsewhere, who are still fighting. The Italians thought they would have all their own way when the Emperor Haile Selassie left and Europe turned her eyes from Abyssinia, but now they begin to learn how much the people love their country and their Emperor. In my opinion the war is only just beginning.

No man can go out of his house after five o'clock in Addis Ababa. No matter what news the Italians may publish in Europe, they cannot hide the truth here.

Ras Desta, with five generals and 95,000 men, is going from Sidamo to—no one knows where. In these days it is very difficult to get news.

The Italians put most of their soldiers on the railway line; outside that area only their aeroplanes are working, especially in the mountains.

LIBERTY OR DEATH.

The Ethiopians are striving for one end—liberty or death. They will not have any other Emperor than Haile Selassie; they still swear by his name. The Italians have tried hard to bring the Ethiopians over to their side, but only a few people go over, and after a few days they get killed.

The Ethiopian church at Jijiga has become a lodging house for white soldiers, and people see the native women dragged in there by force at night. The graveyard, which is near the church, has been destroyed by the Italian soldiers and covered with sand.

TO THE LAST MAN.

The Ethiopian people love Haile Selassie even more than when he was here, and they are glad to know that he stilyy works for them. They understand the difficulties the Emperor has to face, and they know, too, how faithfully know that he still works for them. They promise to stand up to the last man for their freedom. They send their kindest regards to all who help their Emperor and work for Ethiopia.

DJIBUTI, Sept. 22.

Conditions in Addis Ababa and Asba Tafari during the past two weeks have become more turbulent. I believe the brave men of Ethiopia are having a rehearsal, which will lead to a very great

(Continued on page 36.)

CUTLASS OUT OF DATE IN NAVY

British Admiralty Decrees Abolition

LONDON Oct. 24

The abolition of the historic cutlass is announced by the Admiralty to the Fleet in [illegible]er, decreeing it will no longer form part of the [illegible] of men landed for service, though it will be employed at ceremonial parades and funerals.

Ships with complements exceeding 500 will be allowed 20 cutlasses and a ship of lesser complements 10.—Reuter

LEGAL LUMINARY PASSES AWAY

LONDON, Oct 23.

The death has occurred of Lord Hanworth.—Reuter

(The Right Hon. Lord Hanworth, until very lately Master of the Rolls, was created a Viscount in this year's New Year's Honours. A great legal luminary, he was Solicitor-General from 1919 to 1922 and Attorney-General from March to October, 1922.)

MILITARY CABINET FOR PERU

LIMA, October 24.

The struggle between the Left and the Right has spread in Peru.

Four candidates stood for the recent presidential election of which one represented the United Leftists and three the Rightists. The Leftists obtained the lead but the Rightists claim that their candidates polled 70 per cent of the votes and one would be declared elected.

Following a lightning ministerial crisis, the Military Cabinet formed will probably advise the Congress to annul the election and order a new one.—Reuter.

Scores of prisoners were captured by Spanish loyalists, who succeeded in driving back the rebels from Monte Aragon and Estrecho Quinto on the Aragon front. Loyal militiamen (armed) escorting their prisoners after the battle in the Monte Aragon-Estrecho Quinto sector on Oct. 13th.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

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1. PERSONAL.

"Don't Delay. We Investigate quickly, correctly and legally. We specialize in Laws of Divorce and Business Enquiries. Private Inquiry and Detective Agency. Ismail Building. Hornby Road. Business informants remunerated." (R 7176).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Energetic Youth knowing English and Hindi desires to work as servant in office, to gentleman or lady. Apply Box 7137, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET

To let, Danis Bungalow on Seaside, Walkeshwar Road. Rent moderate. Apply personally T. No. 42544. (7168).

31. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

For Sale—Citroen Saloon, 1932 Model or Chevrolet Touring, owner driven. Excellent condition. Apply Box No. 7170, "Bombay Chronicle."

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS

Water Lilies—6 Diff. choicest American varieties Ps. 12. Catalogues of Rare, Unusual Plants, Bulbs, Fruit grafts, Seeds free. The Chandra Nursery, P. O. Rhenock Sikkim (A). (7098).

Just Received French Fashion Books, Children's Annuals for 1937. Price List Free, Happy Book Stall, Rehim Mansion, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. (6940).

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted on Diesel Oil Engine Expert having knowledge for maintaining 1050 B.H.P. Oil Engine. Also must have knowledge of Electric side. Apply Radhakissen Chamaria, 178, Harrison Road, Calcutta. (7148).

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ROMANTIC INDIA

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5, 7-45 and 10-30 p. m.

On SATURDAY, SUNDAY and HOLIDAYS MATINEE at 2-30 p.m.

Gem of sweetest innocence shines in

"GRAH LUXMI"

(EDUCATED WIFE)

SABITADEVI

JAL MERCHANT

in a powerful story of a wife's devoted love and a husband's shameless indifference to it.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

a.m.
8-0 Indian Music (Recorded).
9-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Cooking for Pleasure" No 8. Bengali Sweets. By Bimla Mozumdar.
9-15 AIR Orchestra. Desh Todi.
9-25 Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. "Hamre kunjan balma nahin ae." Khyal Shudh Bhairon Tal Iktala. "Shah-i-jahangir ae ri sajani man bhae." Khayal Kurl Bhairon Tal Iktala. "Murli baja ke man her lino re." Thumri Desi.
10-0 "Monsieur Beaucaire." (A BBC Recorded Programme.) Adapted for Broadcasing (from Both Tarkington's Novel, and the light Opera Libretto by Frederick Lonsdale.) Lyrics by Adrian Roos. Music by Andre Messager. Produced by Gordon Mc Connel and Rex Haworth.

p.m.
12-30 AIR Orchestra. Ramdasi Malihar.
12-40 Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. "Ain sab mil mori bagiya men phulwa banan ko." Khayal Megh Iktala. "Dardondon de dil da hal our koi husn mahbuban." Khayal Gaur Sarang Iktala.
1-10 Nawab Jan Rampuri. "Dil me jo dagh hain mahabat ke Phul hain sab yeh bagh-i-jannat ke." (Amir.)
1-20 Muhammad Shafi. "Tiri is taraf kia nazar ho gai Ker duniya idhar ki udhar ho gai."
5-0 AIR Orchestra. (Priya Dhanasri.)
5-10 Muhammad Shafi. Thumri Pilu. "Atash-i-mae ka bahut josh hai paimane men Ag lag jae na saqi kahin maikhane men."
5-30 Nawab Jan Rampuri. Thumri Bhim Plasi. "Bat meri kabhi suni hi nahin Jante woh buri bhali hi nahin." (Dag).
5-50 Hamid Hussain. Dadra.
6-0 Muhammad Shafi. "Taghaful Mer bhi unke hushyarian hai Yeh woh khab hai jis men bedariyan hain." (Shaji).
6-10 Nawab Jan Rampuri. Thumri Bhopali.
6-20 1st News and Weather Report (English)
6-30 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani).
6-40 Qawwali. By Air Qawwals.
7-0 "For Villagers Only". (Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.)
8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "The Vanishing Past" No. 7. The School. By Ahsan Marehravi.
8-15 Muhammad Shafi. "Jab keh zulf-i-munbar bixhar jaegi Mauttar do alam ko kar jaegi".
8-23 Nawab Jan Rampuri. "Rog dil ko laga gain ankhen Ik tamasha dikha gain ankhen". (Hasrat).
8-31 A Chorus from the Mahabharta, "Bharat men kaise kaise hue bir". By AIR Artists.
8-39 Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. "Jadu lae wiyajeh men". Sindhi Rag Kohiyari. "Yugi saka kanta gandita dasi dina". Thumri Mishr Mand. "Hamesha ranj dia us ne pech-o-tab diya Zaban ne bhi ajab waqt par jawab diya".
9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani).
9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English).
9-45 Talk (English): 'Along the Frontier," No. 8. Dir and Swat. Major W. R. Hay, Counsellor to the British Legation, Kabul. (A series of talks on the peoples and countries of the Frontier, from Baluchistan to Chittagong.)
10-0 Peter Mendoza and his Orchestra.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 31.36 metres, 9565 kc/s.

DASARA

a.m.
11-0 SB A Variety Programme. By Sundrabai. Assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra.

noon
12-0 SB "Chandidas." A Musical play in Gujerati specially written for broadcasting. Directed by L. H. Chelani, featuring Kamala, Bala, Fatima and others.

p.m.
1-0 SB A Studio Programme. By the S.S. "Tuscania" Orchestra.
4-30 Sitar Solos. By Prof. Mohomed Khan.
A Studio Programme, by J. M. Paterson, Tenor. Joe Gray, Cello. J. H. Hughan, Humourist. T. J. Brotherhood and J. J. Orr, Pianists, and the S. S. "Tuscania"

(A) The Orchestra:—Musical Comedy Selection, "Stand up and Sing" En'tracte "Song of Autumn" selection "Sweet-hearts of yesterday," by Charing and Ellis Joyce Henry Hall. (B) J.M. Paterson.—"Machusla," "There's a land"; (C) The Orchestra—"Scottish Reel," Arr. Kay; (D) J. H L. Hughan. (Humorous Monologue) "Grandpa tells the Children"; "Peter at the Pictures"; (E) T. J. Brotherhood and J. J. Orr (Duet), "Polanaise in "A" Major" Chopin. "March Militaire" Schubert; (F) The Orchestra—"Melodious Memories." Finck.

5-0 Talk (Hindi): "Pardah Ladies." By Fatima Begum.
5-15 Garba. Conducted by Gunlal Desai. Accompanied by the VUB Indian Orchestra.
6-30 Relay From St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay.

7-45 A Light Programme. By The The VUB Ensemble.
8-45 News in Hindi.
9-0 A Programme of Hawaiian Music. (Recorded).
9-30 Talk (English): "International Affairs." By E. J Gough.
9-45 News in English.

19-0 "Durga Devi ke Mandir Me." A depiction of Puja in the temple of Golden Durga in Bengal. Produced by Hiren Bose. Music by Anil Biswas. Calcutta Programme.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

a.m.
8-36 A Vocal Concert. Arranged by Panchanon Mukerjee.
10-46 Review: "Stage and Sereen" By Spectator.

11-6 SB A. Promenade Concert By Robert Pikler and his Hungarian Orchestra. Relayed from Firpo's' Restaurant.

p.m.
12-36 News in English.

6-6 SB Church Service. Relayed from St. Andrew's Church.
7-21 Immersion Ceremony Relayed from a Hooghly Ghat.
7-46 Bijaya Sammilant Programme Arranged by Himanshu K. Dutt Suraasgor.

8-41 SB Wearther Report (In Bengali).
8-46 SB The News and Announcements.
9-1 SB Weather Report (In English).
9-6 SB The News and Announcements.

9-21 SB Talk (English). "The Necessity for a Stadium in Calcutta." By Hon. Maharaja of Santosh, President of the Indian Football Association.
9-36 SB An Empire Programme. Relayed from Daventry.
10-36 SB The Cedric Sharpe Sextette "Adieu."

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Ashwin Shud 10, 1992
Muslim: Shaban 11, 1355
Parsi: Ardibehest 20, 1306
Hightide: 6-55 19-33
Lowtide: — 13-46
Sunrise: 6h 36m
Sunset: 6h 8m

Domestic Occurrence

MARRIAGE

DARGALKAR—SEN—On 17th October, 1936, at Calcutta Rajbag 7, Mayurbhanj Road, Mr. R. P. Dargalkar, late instructor Bengal Flying Club, second son of Dr. P. Dargalkar, dentist, of Bombay, to Nur Jehan Sen daughter of Captain Sen I.M.S. (retired) and, Mrs. Jeanne Sen of Paris, grand daughter of Keshub Chandra Sen.

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

The Monthly Flag Hoisting Ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on the Terrace of the B. P. C. C. Office Building, Congress House, when Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-president of the B. P. C. C. will unfurl the National Flag.

Citizens are requested to participate in the function.

AT BHULESHWAR

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, a monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a. m. (S.T.) at the Committee Office. Mr. Manibhai Desai will hoist a flag.

FLAG SALUTATION AT DADAR

The monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed at 8 a.m. (S. T.) sharp to-day (Sunday) in the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee's Office.

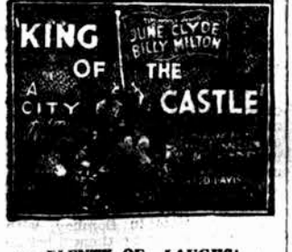
The Regal

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A World That Said It Was Impossible To Screen It, Now Discovers It Impossible To Find Words To Praise It!
Warner Bros. Present
ANTHONY ADVERSE
with HARVEY ALLEN
Directed by
FREDRIC MARCH
OLIVIA de HAVILLAND
ANITA LOUISE • DONALD WOODS
EDMUND GWENN • CLAUDE GAINS • LOUIS HAYWARD
Cole Sanderegaard • Steffi Duna
Billy Mauch • Akim Tamiroff
Ralph Morgan • Henry O'Neill
Directed by MERVYN LeROY

CAPITOL

DAILY THREE SHOWS: AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.



PLENTY OF LAUGHS!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"King of the Castle." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Piccadilly Jim." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Prisoner of Shark Island." Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"The Ex Mrs. Bradford" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Pride of India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Maya". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
PALACE—"The Great Ziegfeld." Time as usual.
PATHE—"Rhythm on the Range." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Bright Eyes." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Anthony Adverse." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Faithful." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Grah Laxmi". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

SARASWATI VOLUNTEERS CORPS

Dusserah will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi, Bombay, at 8 a.m. under the presidentship of Mr. H. Shankar Rao.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Life After Death" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

S. S. C. H. S.

The seventeenth annual general meeting of the Saraswat Suburban Co-operative Housing Society Ltd. will be held in the Society's Hall at Santa Cruz to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.)

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar B.A., LL.B. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m.

RASTRA SHAHIR G. D. DIXIT

Rastra Shahir G. D. Dixit will sing his balada at Kudalkar, Dash Nivas, Girgaum, at 3-30 to 4-15 p.m. to-day (Sunday) on account of Vijaya Dashami.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

There will be a Harikirtan by Swami Ramadasanand (Professor Paranjape) of Hanumangad, Wardha, in the Association Hall to-day (Sunday) (Dussera) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

KARNATAK FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

The twelfth anniversary celebration of the above school will be held to-day (Sunday) in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall at 3 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. H. Shankar Rao.

MADHAV BAUG GITA PATHSHALA

The annual celebrations will be held to-day (Sunday) at Madhav Baug from 5 p.m. (B.T.) to 8 p.m. (B.T.) when Shreeman Shastriji Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will speak on the last Shloka of the 18th chapter of the Gita.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the members and sympathisers of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Association's premises, Sethna Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

MAYOR'S FAMINE RELIEF FUND

Re: The announcement of the Bombay Symphony Orchestra's Concert in aid of the Mayor's Famine Relief Fund to be held on Monday, Oct 26, at Sir C. J. Hall published in our Saturday's issue, Mr. Norman of the Standard Life Insurance Co. issued the appeal and not Mrs. Sabavala as stated therein

Mr. Meyer Nissim, who presided over the lecture on "The arrival of the Jews in India", held under the auspices of the Bombay Historical Society on Tuesday last.

CATHOLIC STAFF OF WEST END WATCH CO.

The Catholic Staff of West End Watch Co. are offering their Annual Thanksgiving High Mass with Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, at Sonapur Chapel to-day (Sunday) at 9-0 a.m. Rev. Fr. O. de Sa will preach.

RECEPTION TO SARDAR K. N. PANIKKAR

The South Indians' Welfare Society will hold a public reception to meet Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Foreign Minister of Patiala, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the hall of the Society's Sangeetha Pathashala, Ghalla Nivas (opposite Nappoo Hall) Matunga Bombay 19. Immediately after the reception there will be a free violin concert by Principal Mahadeva Bhagavatar and his assistant.

N. M. JOSHI LEAVES FOR GENEVA

The Labour leader Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., sailed by mail boat 'Mongolia' on Saturday for Europe. He will attend the I. L. O. Governing Body meeting at Geneva on November 12 and subsequent dates.

Mr. Joshi will also visit London with a view to secure representation for Labour in the Upper Houses of Legislature under the 1935 India Act. In this connection he proposes to interview members of the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Secretary of State for India.

B. P. SHORTH——

The annual general [illegible] WRITERS' ASSN. Association will be held [illegible] of the day) at 8-30 a.m.

VIJAYADASHMI IN ARYA SAMAJ

To-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) learned persons will deliver lectures on "Vijayadashmi" at Arya Samaj Hall.

NORTH KANARA G. S. B. SANGH

In connection with the Dasserah, there will be a programme of variety entertainment at the premises of the Sangh to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

HARIJAN GAYAN VIDYALAYA

A gathering will be held in the Harijan Gayan Vidyalaya, on account of 'Dasera festival' to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Kelshikar.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION

There will be a vocal musical performance given by Vidwan Yoganarasimham of Mysore, at the premises of the Association, near the King's Circle, Matunga to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MARATHA SEVA DAL

The special Dasara Parades of the Maratha Seva Dal will be held at 7-0 a.m. to-day (Sunday) on their usual ground.

MOOLKY PORT COMMITTEE

The members of the above Committee will meet at 10 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at No. 55 Apollo Street, Fort, (opposite Share Bazar).

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTORISTS

TO MAKE SPACE FOR NEW AGENCY CARS

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THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The screen's number one society sleuth.

with JAMES GLEASON, ERIC BLORE, Michael, Robert Allen, Moore, Ralph Morgan
Directed by Stephen Roberts — RKO-RADIO Picture.

ROXY
TO-DAY ONLY 2 SHOWS
at 2-45 p. m. and 5-15 p.m.
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Achhut Kanya
Starring:
DEVIKA RANI
15th WEEK

OPERA HOUSE
SHORTLY
Starts on its new career of showing only first-class
INDIAN PICTURES
with
BOMBAY TALKIES'
JANMA BHOOMI
(Greater than "Achhut Kanya")
Featuring:
DEVIKA RANI
ASHOK KUMAR
and other favourites

Crop Of Riot Cases In Mazagaon Court

Five Arrested At Maruti Temple

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Five persons, all of whom are alleged to have taken part in the riots, were remanded into custody at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

Five persons, who were moving about in a suspicious manner, near the Maruti Temple at Byculla, early this morning, were taken into custody, and were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 500 (Rs. 150 cash) with a surety for a week.

Released On Bail

Mahmud Abdul Rehman, alleged to be a returned deportee, was found yesterday with some cloth and clocks. Two others who were with him were also put under arrest. They were released on Rs. 500 bail for a fortnight.

Murder Suspects

Four Muslims have been arrested by the Nagpada Police in connection with the brutal murder of a fourteen-year old Hindu lad at Foras Road during the riots.

The boy, it will be recalled, was set upon by several Muslims, stabbed all over the body and thrown on the tram track. The names of the arrested persons are: Mohamed Ahmad, Amzal Hussain Indaz Hussain, Murad Moosa, and Ansar Tajmal Hussain. They were remanded into police custody for a fortnight.

Arson Attempt

Wajir Sitaram, who is alleged to have attempted, along with several others, to set fire to a tea shop at Tambit Naka at Agripada, was released on a bail of Rs. 500 for a fortnight.

Fines For Defying Ban

Sentences of fine were imposed by Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Mazagaon Court to-day on perpons during the riots.

The Magistrate emphasised in his order that these were abnormal times but took into consideration extenuating circumstances.

A big scythe seized from a toddy-tapper at DeLisle Road was an exhibit in the Court. The toddy-tapper stated in defence that he was on his daily duty.

The Magistrate took a very serious view of the case, but in view of the extenuating circumstance, he fined him Rs. 100, in default one week's hard labour. Mr. Brown, however insisted on the money being brought to the Court: this was to see that the accused did not take advantage of the alternative sentence.

A Hindu mill-worker was fined Rs. 25 for being in possession of a knife.

The defence plea was that the knife was required for work in the mill and that the management had not informed the workers that knives should not be carried outside the mill.

A Muslim arrested at Ripon Road with a razor blade was acquitted.

Found With Knife

A fine of Rs. 100 was imposed on a Muslim arrested with a clasp knife at Pydhonie. Alternative to the fine was one week's hard labour.

The plea of a burly Muslim that the knife seized from him was a two-anna "harmless" Japanese knife was of no avail.

The Magistrate looked at the knife and remarked, amidst laughter, that it was "made in Germany." Sentence: fine of Rs. 25, in default a week's rigorous imprisonment.

Lad Acquitted

A Hindu lad arrested at Nagpada with a razor blade was acquitted.

A thirteen-year-old Hindu lad appeared before the Magistrate to answer the charge of being in possession of a knife.

The boy was sentenced to receive two stripes by his parents. Counsel for the boy assured the Magistrate that the Relief Committee would see that the boy received the stripes.

A youthful Muslim butcher arrested at Nagpada next appeared before the Magistrate. A chopper was seized from him on October 19.

Counsel for the accused put in a strong plea, stating that the chopper was an absolute necessity for his profession. He earned his daily bread by it.

The Magistrate remarked that the accused was arrested with the instrument in abnormal times. He could have entertained the plea if it was a normal period. He therefore sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

ORDER ON ALI BAHADUR KHAN

Ban On Writing Or Speaking About Mandap Erection

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay, served upon Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan an order directing him to abstain for a period of two months from the date of the order (October 24, 1936), from speaking or writing, printing or publishing leaflets, or articles or comments in "Hilal-e-Jadid-e-Uqab," or any other newspaper with reference to or in connection with the erection or construction of the Sabha Mandap or with reference to its use hereafter or with reference to any negotiations that are being carried on between Hindu and Muslim leaders with regard to it.

UNWELCOME RELIEF DURING RIOTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Hindu who came from Karachi on business and took shelter in Bhatia Mahajan Wadi on account of the riot had a sad experience in losing all he had in his coat pocket.

Mr. Kanji Jivraj, the complainant, who came from Karachi put up in the Bhatia Mahajan Wadi for personal safety. When he awoke from his sleep the next day he found his purse containing Rs. 64 which he had put in his coat pocket missing.

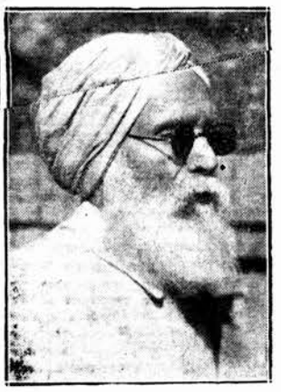
A complaint was made to the police who arrested one Natwarlal Manilal. The accused was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning and remanded to police custody for a fortnight.

POLICE CONTINUE TO PATROL STREETS

There was absolutely no incident to-day in connection with the communal tension that prevailed in the city over the construction of the Sabha Mandap to the Maruti Temple.

The building of the Mandap is being carried on without any trouble.

Police patrol vans were again out to-day to allay any misgivings that still exist in the minds of some that the situation is not under control. All strategic points are also guarded by fixed police posts and although quiet prevails, police vigilance has not been relaxed.



Mahatma Hans Raj, Grand Old Man of Punjab Arya Samaj and one of the founders of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, which is celebrating its Golden Jubilee this year.

SADASHIV SLIPS OFF WITH RS. 1,100

Traced To Miraj Rs. 590 Is Recovered From His Person

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A peon who was given Rs. 1,100 by his employers to deposit in the bank but was found missing has been arrested at Miraj.

It appears Messrs. Deodhar Khetsy and Co. gave the amount to their peon, Sadashiv Hari, to deposit in a bank. Sadashiv was found to be missing and an enquiry being made in the bank it was found that he had not deposited any money.

The police being informed, Sadashiv was traced to Miraj.

He was brought back to Bombay and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning. A sum of Rs. 590 has been recovered from him. He was remanded to police custody for a fortnight.

Injured By Stones, Peon Dies Of Tetanus

BOMBAY: Saturday.

While returning home, Babu Sabaji Rane, a 36-year old postal peon, was injured by a stone thrown by rioters on October 16 last.

He took shelter in his sister's house at eighth lane, Kamatipura. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital on Thursday.

Medical report showed he died of tetanus.

After formal evidence, the inquiry into his death was adjourned by the City Coroner today.

RIOT INQUIRY URGED

At a meeting of the Workers' Anti-Riots Committee the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This meeting being emphatically of the opinion that communal riots are the result of the activities of the anti-national, imperialist and communal elements in the country, demands an immediate public enquiry about the instigators of the last communal riots in Bombay, with a view to exposing them before the country as the enemies of the people and eradicating the causes of such riots."

INCOME-TAX IN SEPARATED BURMA

Rangoon Commissioner's Important Press Communique

RANGOON, (By Mail).

A Press Communique, dated Rangoon, issued by the Commissioner of Income-Tax, Burma, states:—

The attention of all companies, firms, individuals, Hindu undivided families, and other associations of individuals carrying on business in Burma, or acting as agents for non-resident persons carrying on business in Burma, is invited to the following requirements in connection with Income-Tax that will have effect from the 1st April, 1937:—

(1) All business which have branches in British Burma, or which carry on business in British Burma through agents, and which are at present assessed in India, will be liable to assessment separately in Burma on their profits accruing or arising or received in British Burma or deemed to accrue, arise or to be received in British Burma.

(2) All business which have a branch in British Burma and their head office or other branches outside British Burma will, under the provisions of section 42 of the Income-Tax Act, be liable to assessment in Burma on all profits or gains accruing or arising through or from the business connection with the Branch in British Burma.

UNDER INCOME-TAX RELIEF ORDER

(3) Under the India and Burma (Income-Tax Relief) Order, 1936, any person who has paid Burman Income-Tax for any year on any part of his income, will, on furnishing proof that he has paid for that year Indian Income-Tax, or Indian and United Kingdom Income-Tax in respect of that part of his income, be entitled to a refund of Burma tax calculated on that part of his income at the appropriate rate of relief.

(4) Payments to residents outside of British Burma of the nature of Interest, Commission, Brokerage, etc., which accrue or arise in British Burma, will be liable to tax and, under Section 43 of the Income-Tax Act, the party making such payments is liable to be treated as the agent of the person to whom such payments are made.

(5) Any person acting as trustee, guardian or agent of a person residing outside of British Burma is liable, under Section 40 of the Income-Tax Act, to be taxed in respect of the income of the person, of whom he is the trustee, guardian or agent, accruing or arising or received in British Burma or deemed to accrue or arise or to be received in British Burma.

Steps should be taken to ensure that the income in respect of—(1) and (2) above is available for inclusion in the return of income to be furnished for the 1937-38 assessment, and that the accounts therefor, can be produced when required. The information in regard to (4) and (5) should also be readily available so that it can be furnished when called for.

PLACE OF PAYMENT

At present the tax on the salaries of employees of certain branch business in Burma is paid at the place in India where the Head Office is situated and 'vice versa'. On and after the 1st April 1937, the tax in respect of salaries paid to employees working in Burma will have to be paid in Burma, and that in respect of those employed in India, in India.—A.P.

The Maharaja of Mysore has contributed one lakh of rupees towards the construction of a new and up to date maternity hospital in Mysore city.

POONA MAHARASHTRIYA MANDAL'S ANNUAL SPORTS GATHERING.

"MARATHI" DOCUMENTS IN N. KANARA

Misunderstanding Over Amendment Of Registration Rules Cleared

The Director of Information Bombay, writes:—

The recent amendment to the Bombay Registration Rules providing for registration of documents, written in the Marathi language, in the Kanarese speaking districts of Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum and Kanara, has been criticised as an innovation, but it is not so. As the Honourable Minister for Education recently stated, in reply to a question by Mr. G. S. Gangoli, in the Legislative Council, documents written in Marathi have been allowed to be registered in the Kanarese districts of the Southern Division for more than 60 years. Rules recognising Marathi as a language commonly used in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Karwar and Dharwar were first framed in 1874.

The misunderstanding has arisen in the following circumstances. Rule 2 of the Rules made under the Registration Act, which prescribes the languages to be considered as "commonly used in each district" required some amendment which was carried out in 1935. In doing this the word "Marathi" was omitted through an oversight from the languages considered as "commonly used" in the districts of Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Karwar. This omission was brought to the notice of Government in 1936 and the omission was rectified. This notification therefore only corrected the omission of 1935 and re-established the old practice which has been in force for over 60 years.

Documents written in the Kanarese language are not ordinarily presented for registration outside the Kanarese districts. But, if any such document is presented for registration, section 19 of the Registration Act allows it to be accepted for registration on there being presented along with it, a true copy and a true translation in the language commonly used in the district where the document is sought to be registered.

The All-India Ahrar Political Conference at Lahore, Mr. Qazmi presiding, passed a resolution saying that the only solution for India's social, political and economic difficulties was complete independence. The conference urged Muslims to agitate for Complete Independence.

TATAS TO BE SUED?

Important Point Involved In Income-Tax-Dividend Dispute

The Bombay High Court will hear shortly a case of considerable interest to the business community in general and the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company in particular.

The essential point to be decided is whether the Company was entitled to deduct income-tax on dividends declared on the second preference shares over a period of years in view of the fact that no income-tax was actually paid to Government because of the allowance for depreciation under the Income-Tax Act.

It is contended by the plaintiff that the Company is liable to pay back to the second preference shareholders the whole amounts deducted for income-tax over a period of years. If this contention succeeds, it would involve the Company in a heavy liability for the second preference shares.

A suit has been filed on behalf of the first preference shareholders also on the ground that the Company was not entitled to deduct income-tax from their dividends when the Company itself did not pay income-tax to Government although it was assessed to it.

New Building For Mysore Assembly

MYSORE, Oct. 23.

The Government of Mysore have decided to construct at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs new buildings for the sittings of the Mysore House of Representatives. The building will be constructed on a suitable and elevated ground in Mysore.—United Press.

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BENEFITS OF GOOD-WILL

Visit Of S. A. Delegation Will Conduce To Better Relations, Says Polak

MADRAS, (By Mail).

"I am hopeful that, as a result of the visit of the South African Goodwill Delegation, a new spirit of mutual understanding may enter into relations between the two countries and may strengthen and encourage the good work done by the Indian Agent-General in South Africa", observed Mr. H. S. L. Polak, who was in Madras, on a short private visit, in an interview to the press.

"Naturally these things work slowly" added Mr. Polak, "but I have such confidence in the Leader of the Delegation who has shown, by his strength of character and moral courage, that he is able to stand for a principle even at the risk of being misunderstood by his own countrymen on such questions as the Native Franchise Act, where strong feelings on either side are involved.

MAN WITH IMAGINATION

"Mr. Hofmeyer is the kind of man", said Mr. Polak, "whose imagination can conceive of a resurgent India looking to the future to play her great part among the nations. I am confident that he will pursue energetically and unwearingly the process of education among his countrymen, so that in course of time,—let us hope shorter rather than longer time—the permanent Indian population of South Africa, 80 per cent. of whom are Union-born, will be raised to the status of equal citizenship."

"When this stage is reached", Mr. Polak continued, "Indian naturally will be politically disinterested in the South African Indian question which will then be no longer be a racial one."

From Madras Mr. Polak will proceed to Mysore where he will spend a few days. He expected to be in Madras again on his way back.—United Press.

A rousing welcome was accorded to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Venkatagiri, when he arrived there. Photo shows Panditji with Mr. Bulusu Sambamoorthy and other members of the local District Congress Committee.

MADRAS GOVT.'S STRANGE LOGIC

MADRAS, (By Mail).

A Government Order says: The Report of the Special Officer appointed to enquire into agricultural indebtedness in this presidency has been placed at the disposal of the Press, but the Government desire to make it plain that they accept no responsibility for the accuracy of the statements and statistics contained therein. —A.P.

NATION-BUILDING PLANS FOR INDORE

Holkar State Budget Proposals

INDORE, (By Mail.)

Some important nation-building proposals are provided for in the new year's budget of the Holkar State, thus there is a provision of Rs. 9,000 for a statistical section of the commerce and industry department, Rs. 15,000 for the geological survey of the state and Rs. 5,014 for starting industrial research at Holkar College, besides the provision for new schools Rs. 8,000 have been set apart for starting vocational classes in schools, and Rs. 30,000 have been provided for training youngmen for state services.

The preparation of the aerodrome site is soon expected to be completed. New turbine generators are being installed to provide more power to Indore and also to work the pumping plant at Badarkha, where the new Yashwant Sagar Tank with its unique feature, the siphones, is situated, and from where Indore will derive its future water-supply.—A. P.

KERALITES' VIEWS ON TEMPLE ENTRY

Sevak Sangh's Secretary Starts On Tour

TRIVANDRUM Oct. 24.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary of the All-India, Harijan Sevak Sangh, arrived in Trivandrum last evening on a fortnight's tour of Kerala. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception at the station.

Mr. Thakkar starts his south Travancore tour this morning and will also tour other parts of Travancore as well as Cochin and Malabar.

Interviewed Mr. Thakkar said that one object of his tour was to feel public opinion on the question of temple entry for Harijans. Work in Kerala had engaged the Sangh's attention considerably because of the great anxiety and desire of the "Ezhavas" for temple entry. Mr. Thakkar pointed out that during the last few months Mr. G. D. Birla, President of the Sangh and Mrs Brijalal Nehru had visited Kerala and that active work had been carried on by local workers.

Mr. Thakkar hoped to ascertain public feeling on the temple entry question. He also hoped to meet the State authorities to discuss the position with them.

BERAR SUPPORT TO NIMBKAR

Leading Congressmen Back His Candidature To Assembly

(From A Correspondent)

It is a well known fact that Mr. R. S. Nimbkar as a nominee of the All India Trade Union Congress has applied to the Congress Parliamentary Board for his adoption as a candidate for a seat on the Bombay Legislative Assembly from Byculla and Parel wards, which is predominently a working class locality. Mr. Nimbkar recently toured the whole of Berar, lecturing on Socialism and the Independence Movement.

The leading Congressmen of Berar have sent the following letter to the Congress Parliamentary Board supporting the candidature of Mr. Nimbkar.

"Dear Sir,

As you know Mr. R. S. Nimbkar —the renowned Labour leader of Bombay—has applied to get himself adopted as a Congress candidate for the ensuing election of the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the West Bombay Constituency.

We request the Bombay Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board to adopt Mr. Nimbkar as its candidate. It is needless to point out that Mr. Nimbkar stands the best chances of being elected, in view of the great popularity he enjoys in the constituency in general and the working class in particular. The Trade Union Congress has already nominated him as its candidate.

Mr. Nimbkar has recently toured Berar, though Mr. Nimbkar emphasises the advisability of radicalising the Congress programme and make it an effective weapon of real mass struggle, still he repeatedly pointed out that the National Congress is the symbol of the awakening of the objectively revolutionary masses of India. Every where he made eloquent appeal to vote for the Congress.

We therefore request the Congress Parliamentary Board to adopt Mr. Nimbkar as its candidate for the said constituency.

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Indian News From Here And There

LAND CUSTOMS RULES FOR BHAVNAGAR GOODS

Pattani Announces India Govt.'s Decision

(From Our Correspondent)
BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 24.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani in the merchants meeting in Motibag declared that the Council had received information from Government that Land Customs Rules would be applied to Bhavnagar goods transhipped to other British Ports by water from November, 1.

Sir P. S. Pattani's announcement has created great sensation in mercantile community. He also declared that agitation against oil speculation will be considered seditions.

Charged With Obstructing Govt. Servant

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, October 24.

Baroda police arrested six Wagharies in cases of house-breaking and theft committed during the last two or three months, in different parts of city. Property worth about Rs. 4,000 is involved.

The City Magistrate, Baroda, has committed for trial to Sessions Jaffermia Khatmiyan of Rozwada, on a charge of obstruction to Government Servant in the discharge of his duties by firing a shot against the keeper of the Government forest near Kelanpur in Baroda.

TAXIMEN BESIEGE NIZAM'S PALACE

Sequel To Closure Of Trunk Roads To Private Taxi-Traffic

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Deccan), October 24.

A large number of taxi cars—bus owners and drivers assembled this morning at the Nizam's Palace to represent their grievances on the closure of the trunk roads to private taxi traffic in preference to railway bus service. On receipt of information the City Police Commissioner arrived on the scene and conveyed the bus-owners' representations to the Nizam and later they were informed that the Nizam's orders would be sent to the Executive Council in due course and Government's decision would be made known to them within a week.

U. P. Secondary Educational Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)
MUTTRA, (By Mail).

The 15th Session of the U. P. Secondary Education Association, commenced on the 22nd instant. The students elocution contest was held under the Presidentship of Mrs. S. Bose, Head Mistress of Balika Vidyalaya, Cawnpore. Fifty-two students from various colleges and high schools participated in the contest. The subject for the contest was "Modern Civilization rings the death-knell of Peace and Security."

BHAVNAGAR TRIBUTE TO LALLUKAKA

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Vadnagara Bhavnagar Nagar community to which Sir Lallubhai belonged, was held on 18th October under the presidentship of Mr. Dinkerrai Desai when a condolence resolution was passed.

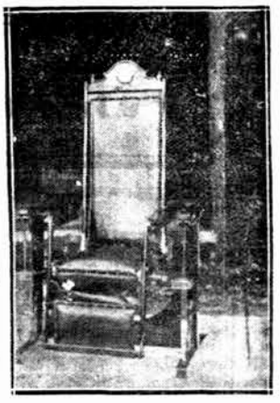
Mr. Dolatray Mehta in proposing the resolution said that his life may be split up into two parts each of thirty-six years—the first half spent in Bhavnagar and the latter half in Bombay; where being a great friend of late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, and other public men, people soon saw his worth and appreciated his work especially in the fields of co-operation, industry and trade. He soon realised that it was a great loss to India not to have its own Banking, Insurance and Steamer transport. These he soon took up as his own subjects. Throughout his life was marked by cheerfulness and buoyancy of spirit which would do credit to any young man and his equanimity and unruffled temper kept him up in the midst of trials and tribulations. Although he died full of years and honours, one may naturally ask, 'When shall we see the like of him again'? Echo answers, 'When'?

Messrs Gunvantrai, G. Desai, Ramrai Mehta and Kapilrai Mehta also spoke.

Karnatak Co-op. Bank Board Superseded

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, (By Mail).

The Government of Bombay have superceded the Managing Board of the Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Dharwar and appointed a new Board consisting of two members under the amended rule of 54 of the Bombay Co-operative Act.



This novel chair is the invention of Mr. Dinshaw Jinabhoy Akhoona, a mechanical engineer of Dharampur (Surat), who claims that it guards steamship passengers against sea-sickness. He has also prepared baby-chairs, cots and sofas of a similar character and secured for his invention patent rights in India as well as England. Mr. Akhoona's invention is likely to prove a boon to those who are prone to sea-sickness.

RELIEF FOR RIOT VICTIMS

Muslim Committee Invites Claims From Sufferers

The Secretary of the Muslim Peace and Relief Committee writes:—

The Committee's leaders, workers and volunteers have put forth a good deal of effort in maintaining peace and order amongst the Muslims of the city and that this is bringing about fruitful result is seen from the almost normal situation prevailing in the City.

The Committee is giving legal aid in the Police Courts to the Muslims arrested during the riot.

The Committee requests such Muslim brothren whose shops have been looted or whose relatives have died or injured in the riot to come and supply details to the officer in-charge so that their claims of losses may be put up in time.

On Friday during Jumma Prayers, members of the executive Committee visited various mosques in the Muslim localities and requested the Muslims to maintain peaceful atmosphere prevailing in the City, they returned, after going through the Muslim streets, where everything passed off so peacefully

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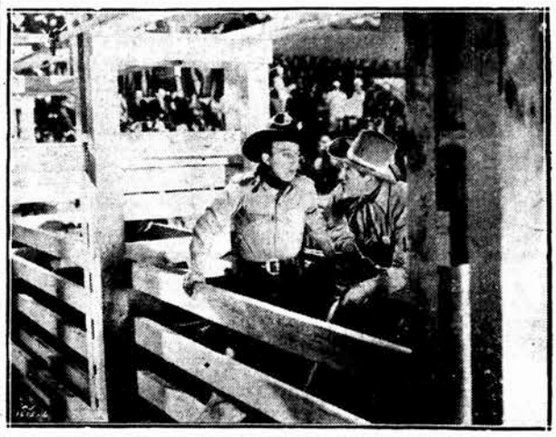
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY, 2.

E. H. Bromley (left) the famous Australian cricketer and J. A. Scaife, another well-known professional who arrived in Bombay. They have been engaged as coaches by the Maharaja of Patiala.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"Anthony Adverse" retained for second week at the Regal.



"Rhythm on the Range" at the Pathe Cinema this week.

A KING OF COMEDIES

At The Capitol

June Clyde and Billy Milton co-star in King of the Castle, a quick-moving comedy concerning the adventures of a penniless young costing clerk at Trellis and Company, who falls in love with an American heiress. Her father the American representative of the firm of Trellis, however, has already promised her hand in marriage to Sir Percival Trellis, his boss, who is furious at the presumption of one of his clerks, more especially because the clerk's suit is more successful than his own.

The young man's dismissal coincides with the arrival of Pullen, ancient family retainer of Castle Drone, who informs him that he is the missing heir. Abounding in thrills and laughs, their search for a missing birth certificate results in a series of adventures which will provide filmgoers with the merriest of entertainments. Claude Dampier plays an important role in King of the Castle as the ancient Pullen, effectively dealing with bailiff's men, lawyers, the villainous Sir Percival and an irate father-in-law in his own inimitable manner. The film, which was produced by Eric Donaldson and Basil Humphrys, boasts some unusual and picturesque settings. A hunting musical number, entitled King of the Castle, was specially written and composed by Eric Spear and is fascinatingly put over by June Clyde and Billy Milton. Supporting the two stars are Cynthia Stock, Wally Patoh, Arthur Finn, Paul Blake, H F. Maltby and Mavis Villiers.

"ANTHONY ADVERSE" RETAINED FOR 2ND WEEK

At The Regal

The picture Anthony Adverse filmed from Harvey Allen's Cyclopean novel, which boasts of 3,000,000 readers, enters into the 2nd week after its first week's successful run at the Regal with Fredric March in the stellar role and Olivia de Havilland playing opposite him in the feminine lead. In its panoramic story sweep through five countries and three continents, the magnitude of its 131 sets, the picturesqueness of its backgrounds, the gigantic and the vast number of talented players in its cast, 'Anthony Adverse' surpasses any picture filmed by Warner Bros., and is said by those who have seen the picture to be the most pretentious piece of entertainment ever attempted in Hollywood.

The novel, which took Hervey Allen four years to write, was finally whipped into its finished screen form after more than two years of arduous labour on the part of nearly 3,000 technicians, in addition to more than 2,500 players who portray the many characters seen in the film. In dynamic action, intense drama, glamorous romance and thrilling adventure, probably no story was ever better fitted for screen material. And Warner Bros. are said to have caught all the vividness, the fire and colour of the original and to have transmitted it to the film.

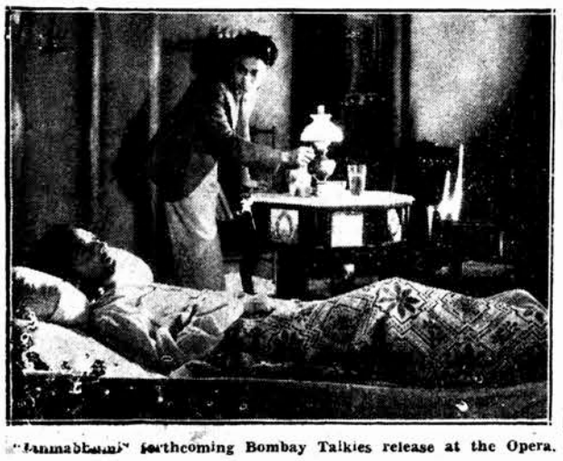
The cast is a tremendous one in size and remarkable for the number of talented players, there being ninety-eight speaking parts, with 2,550 bit players and extras appearing. Besides March and Miss de Havilland, some of the more important players include Edmund Gwenn, Claude Rains, Anita Louise, Louis Hayward, Gale Sondergaard, Steffi Duna, Billy Mauch, Donald Woods, Akim Tamiroff, Ralph Morgan, Henry O'Neill, Pedro De Cordoba, George E. Stone and Luis Alberni. Mervyn LeRoy directed.

"Pride of India" at the Imperial.

MINERVA STUDIO NEWS

Prabha, the society beauty of Lahore, who of late had been gracing the Bhavanani Productions, is the lucky girl, chosen to play the feminine lead in "ATMA TARANG" after what looked like an interminable search for a star who would fit the great role of the tragic heroine of ATMA TARANG. Mr. Sohrab Modi who is directing the picture, does not believe in taking chances and is positive that the team of Firoze Dastur and

(Continued on page 34.)



"Kanmabhumi" forthcoming Bombay Talkies release at the Opera.

"Piccadilly Jim" at the Central this week

About Studios And Stars

Mr. A. Hussein in "Call of the Soul" (Sangeet Films.)

"SANGEET'S" SOCIAL HIT

"Call Of The Soul"

There is a strong move of disappointment amongst the thousands of art and music loving public of Bombay, when it was officially announced by the Sangeet Movietone that their newest release "Call of the Soul" or "Hridaya Manthan", which was to be released from Saturday, the 17th October, 1936, at the Cinema Majestic, had to be postponed till hooliganism and vandalism are over in the city and the people have gained confidence.

This super sensational social musical extravaganza "Call of the Soul" the Sangeet's biggest smash hit of the season will undoubtedly create a new record when released, as it masterly deals with the unique story slipped from the masterly pen of Bengal's greatest dramatist Baboo Jallodhar Chatterji, whose pages have most successfully dealt with the solution of the most burning questions amongst the Hindu community as a whole, and exposing the harrowing tales of those misguided by the selfish misinterpretations of the Holy Shastras and century-old rusted and reactionary social laws.

Many adventurous and art-loving directors have tried in the past to handle these problems, but this only woman director of India, Bai Jaddanbai has, for the first time, most successfully handled these true incidents of Hindu life, maintaining the cent per cent realism of the story with the screen at a heavy cost of thousands by snapping the marvellous scenes of pious ghats and temples of the Holy City of Banares and of other places mentioned in the story, a unique thing for and a unique asset to the cine-history, providing colourful and vigorous entertainment, startling spectacle, superb backgrounds, fine photography and a sweeping command of episodic events.

Heading the cast, as unique and inimitable as the picture itself, are the Queen songstress Bai Jaddanbai with her marvellous music and up-to-date cine-art, golden voiced A. Hussain, the most handsome hero of the screen, with his masterly actions, beauty queen Smt. Urmila Devi, year's most happy new find, a cultured lady of high birth with her sonorous voice and heart rending expressions, Baby Rani, the most wonderful five-year old child star with her soul stirring songs and charming actions, Syt. Siddiqui of "Puran Bhagat's" fame and many others.

In short, we most willingly and sincerely insist upon you not to miss this masterpiece when released at the Cinema Majestic. It's worth any cost of admission.

SAGAR STUDIO NEWS

Director Hiren Bose, late of New Theatres, Ltd., has joined Sagar recently. He is at present busy with his script and very soon he will begin the shooting of his picture titled "Eternal Music" or "Maha Gith"—with Surendra in the lead and a strong supporting cast. Mr. Badami is rapidly progressing with his new picture, "Daughter-in-Law," from the pen of Mr. K. M. Munshi. Mr. Luhar has completed the indoor scenes of "Capt. Kirtikumar" and very shortly he will leave for outdoor scenes in a native State. Mr. Mehboob has completed the scenario for his new picture and will start it next week. Mr. Yakoob's "Lion of Sagar" is in the Editing Room. Mr. I. H. Siddiqui, late of New Theatres, has joined Sagar as an artiste.

TAMIL PICTURE AT SAGAR

Sagar is producing a Tamil picture. The picture will depict the life of one of the greatest Saints of Southern India—Thiagraj—whose songs are sung to this day by great musicians as well as children. He was a great devotee of Shree Ram and placed his devotion in the forefront of everything and the story has been treated in such a way that every incident in the life of the great Saint will be an object lesson to everyone. Moreover the picture is full of elements which will be of interest to everybody regardless of whether one is religious-minded or not.

The artistes for this picture have arrived in Bombay and the shooting will start immediately.

A famous musician of Southern India has been selected to play the title role, which fits him like a glove.

Firoze Dastur and Gulzar in "Amina-Taranga" (Minerva.)

"JANMA BHOOMI"

To Be Released At The Opera House

It will be generally regretted that owing to the recent riots arrangements had to be altered for the release of the Bombay Talkies new production "Janma Bhumi" which was to have been released at Royal Opera House on Oct. 31. But ere long it will be here and the delay in its release would not be of more than a few days.

Meanwhile shooting of the picture has been finally complete at the Studio where the last few days have been of intense activity. While heads were being broken in the city by hooligans, the Hindu, Muslim and Christian member of the Bombay Talkies Staff worked in a friendly atmosphere to complete a picture which, they expect, could enshrine the loftiest aspirations of India——their "Janma Bhumi."

Some of the scenes for this picture required the services of hundreds of extras and even a dangerously realistic riot was staged to lend realism to the picture.

"Jvala Linkhi," Esverlal, Rosa Hate, Miss Padma and Gori (Ranjit).

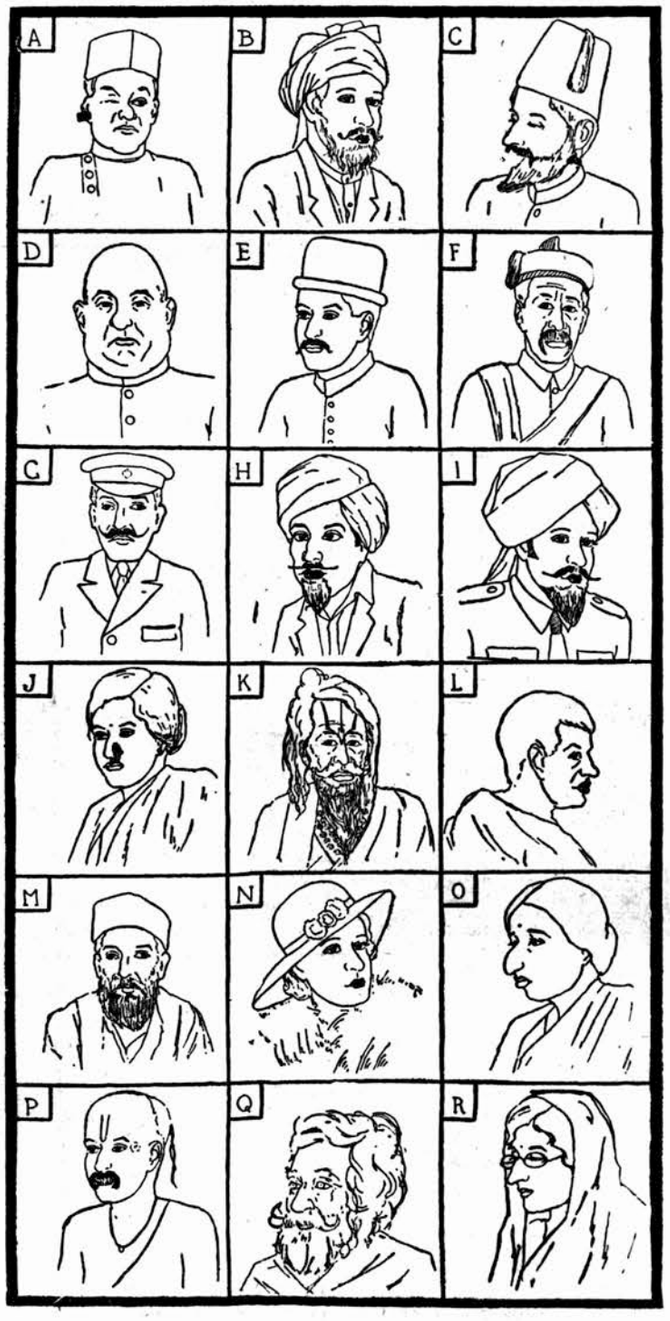
CRIMINALS COMPETITION

Chase the Criminals! You are asked to use your detective faculties to outwit the Criminal's ingenuity in disguising himself or herself to escape from your clutches. If you succeed in catching all of them without making any mistake the First Prize is yours—and you know it is not a small amount.

This competition has been specially selected for the festive season when young and old indulge in all sorts of pastimes and make themselves happy. You will be earning whilst playing—and very easily too.

In the two series of pictures those marked A, B, C, ... are the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the series numbered 1, 2, 3, ... Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the disguised criminals.

For example the man shown in "H" has disguised himself as a woman as in No. 8 but the defect in his eyes gives him away. (Note the slight downward tilt of the head in No. 8 as compared with H). We therefore enter No. 8 against H in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the Coupon and send as many entries as you like with Annas 8 for each entry before Wednesday, 18th November, 1936, subject to and observing the following rules:—



1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G P.O. Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 18th November 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

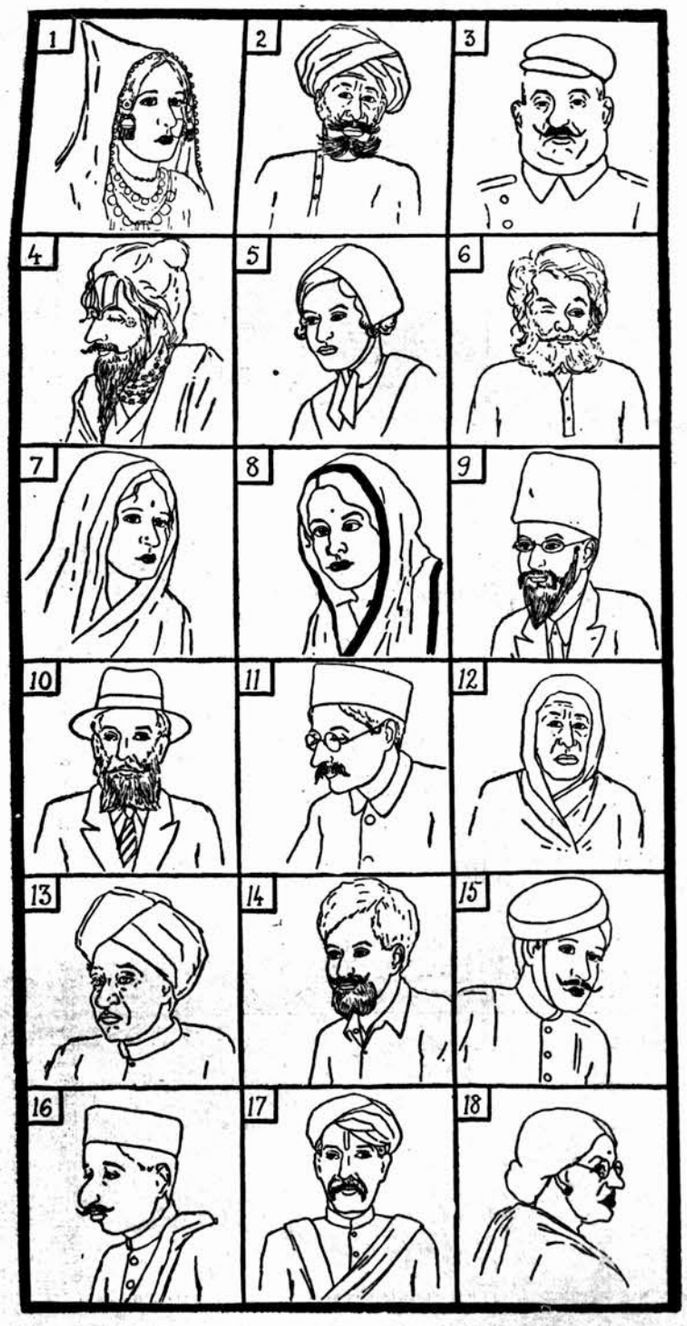
7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or de-

1st Prize
Rs. 5,000

Other Prizes
Rs. 2,000

Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500

Total Rs. 7,500



layed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel."

ENTRY COUPON.

Criminals.	Disguised.
A	
B	
C	
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Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters

CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY

18th November, 1936

For More Entry Coupons See Page 3.

DEATH OF YOUNG ARTIST

The Late Sjt. Kanu Subedar

Mr. Kanu Subedar, the artist, has died.

He was one of the brilliant students of the Sir J. J. School of Art. His was a career which was promising. He was very good at Indian Design.

He had exhibited some of his fine paintings at the Modern Indian Art Exhibition, held in London last year. His picture "The Adoration of the Bride" was outstanding.

He was known amongst his friends and admirers as a very lovable and gentle young artist.

After graduating himself from the School, he had started his career as a commercial artist. He had great hopes and was full of ambitions.

The School of Art, in respect of his memory, was closed to-day.

This is an another calamity that has befallen the family members of the deceased. The first loss to them was in the passing away of their eldest son Mr. J. C. Subedar,

The late Sjt. K. B. Subedar, the young Bombay Artist who died recently.

who was well-known in the filmland, as a sound-recordist. That loss was fatal, and again that grim hand of death has removed from his friends and admirers Mr. K. C. Subedar the young and brilliant artist, who was well-known in his circle as "Kanu."

The future of Indian art and especially of Indian Art in Western India has suffered in the death of Mr. Kanu Subedar.

We, his friends, mourn the sad death of him and send our sympathies to his bereaved parents.

T. K. SHUKLA,
MARKAND BHATT,
Secretaries, Association of Young Artists Bombay.

KAVI SAMMELAN

(From A Correspondent.)

A meeting of the All-India Kavi Sammelan (organised by the U. P Government Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition) committee was held at the residence of Pt. Dularey Lal Bhargava when a committee of 17 was formed:—

The Budget amounting to Rs. 1,630 as prepared by the Organising Secretary was passed. A list was prepared and it was decided to invite about 100 poets from abroad so that the Sammelan be really an All-India one lasting for two days. The committee also expressed its gratitude to His H ghness Sri Sawai Mahendra Maharaja of Orchha of his consenting to become patron.

The committee further resolved to form an All-India committee consisting of reputed Hindi authors, Poets and editors to cooperate with the local committee in making the sammelan a success.

It is expected that many ruling chiefs and Taluqdars will soon become patrons and sahayaks of the sammelan and will be present on both days viz. 17th and 18th, January 1937.

"Faithful" at the Opera this week.

Alleged Keeping Of Gaming House

At the resumed hearing of the case against Jadhavji Premji Gandhi and Dhirajlal Panachand Shah partners in the firm of Jadhavji Premji and Company on a charge of conducting a common gaming house for accepting bets on races, American closing futures and in respect of wagering transactions, Mr. V. A. Pandit, head of the American Futures Department of Messrs. Patel and Company, gave evidence before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday.

Mr. V. A. Pandit tendered as exhibit a file of figures from 16th March to 2nd June this year, which gave the opening and closing figures of the American cotton quotations. The witness said that during winter the opening figures of Liverpool cotton were received in Bombay at about 3-30 p.m. while in summer they were received at 2-30 p.m. The New York opening figures were received in Bombay in winter at 8-30 p.m. and in summer at 7-30 p.m. The closing figures were received in winter at 1-30 a.m. and in summer at 12-30 a.m.

APPLICATION FOR BOOKS.

Mr. Balubhai Desai made an application on behalf of his client that 18 books out of those seized by the police should be returned to them as their accounts were held up and as he understood these books were not needed as exhibits.

Mr. Colah, the special prosecutor, said that he had made use of some of those books and he might make use of the others. He, however, suggested that the counsel on the other side should apply to the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Butler, who was instructing Mr. Colah and in case Mr. Butler did not want those books, counsel had no objection.

Mr. B. T. Desai said that he would renew his application later.

Further hearing was postponed to Tuesday at 12-30 p.m. when the prosecution case is expected to be over.

AZAD PARTY IN SIND

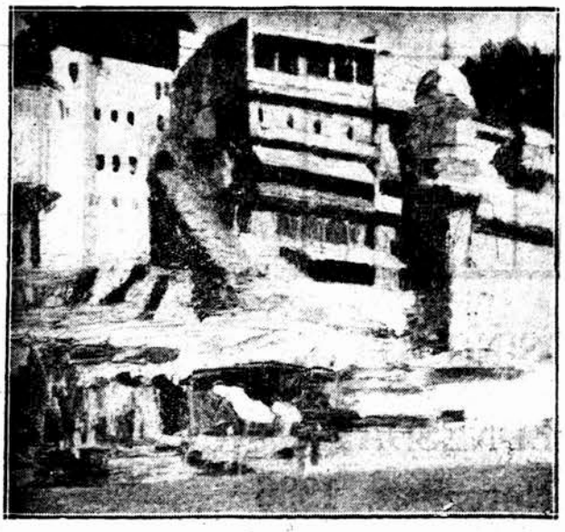
Forty Branches Opened To Contest Elections

KARACHI, Oct. 22.

A meeting of the members of the Sind Azad Party was held last evening at the residence of Sheikh Abdul Majid under the presidency of Syed Mohamed Aslym. Sheikh Abdul Majid addressing the meeting said there were about forty branches of the party established all over the province. He placed the programme of the party before the meeting which was approved. It embraces a wide sphere of activity and includes developing the social, educational and economic condition of the Muslims of the Province.

The meeting appointed various committees to push through the work of the Azad Party. The meeting also appointed office-bearers for the city of Karachi. Sheikh Abdul Majid was elected as President. Kazi Khudabux, ex-Mayor of Karachi was elected legal adviser of the party.

A resolution appealing to the Muslims of Sind to support candidates put up by the party at the forthcoming elections was also passed.—A.P.



"Chowsathi Ghat" by Sjt. L. M. Sen, one of the landscapes exhibited at Lucknow Artists' Exhibition at Navsari Building. To-morrow (Monday) is the last day of the exhibition. It will be open from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

MINERVA STUDIO NEWS

(Continued from page 30.)

Prabha will soon be recognised as the best juvenile team on the Indian Screen. Besides the role in the picture fits her like a glove and almost looks tailored to the tantalizing talents of the lovely lotus-eyed Prabha. The company will soon leave for an extensive location tour in the famine-stricken districts to secure an atmosphere of grim reality in the famine scenes of ATMA TARANG.

Their Marathi NAMDEV unit just returned from the outdoors after shooting remarkable scenes in and about Pandharpur.

Karachi Ban On "Punjab Ka Sher"

KARACHI (By Mail.)

Pending the orders of the local Government the District Magistrate of Karachi in virtue of the powers vested in him under the Cinematograph Act of 1918 has banned the film "Punjab Ka Sher" in Karachi.—A. P.

Goddess Lakshmi, as portrayed by one of the students at the Dusserah celebrations by the children of the Goculdas Tejpal High School.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES

Tamil Nadu Extends Date For Application

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

Mr. S Satyamurti, President Tamil Nadu Congress Committee writes:

The Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Working Committee has decided to extend the time for receiving applications from intending candidates for the Provincial Legislative Assembly and Council elections till the 10th of November, 1936.

I therefore request all the intending candidates to apply to the Secretaries, Provincial Congress Committee with Rs. 50 so as to reach them on or before 10th November, 1936.—A. P.

Bihar Charitable Famine Relief Fund

PATNA, (By Mail).

The local Government have announced the personnel of the re-constituted Bihar Famine Charitable Relief Fund's Executive Committee to which the following have been nominated as members:— The Member in charge of the Revenue Department, Bihar, President; Member of the Board of Revenue; the four Commissioners of the Divisions; Maharajadhiraja Sir Kameshwara Singh of Darbhanga; Maharaja Pratap Uday Narayan Sahi, Deo of Chhota Nagpur; Raja Harihar Prasad Narayan Singh of Amawan and Mr. Justice Khwaja Mohammad Noor, members; the Secretary to Government Revenue Department, Honorary Secretary.—A. P.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--.The Observer

End Of Riots

Thanks mainly to the unceasing vigilance and exertions of the police, the riots in the city are now over, and after a week's orgy of bloodshed, arson and incendiarism, the city is once more returning to normal life. The improvement in the situation which was first marked on Monday gradually asserted itself and during the latter half of the week it was very evident that the storm had spent itself.

It will naturally take some days yet to heal up the wounds and close the sores. The bitter passions which have been aroused will not pass in a day. But the realisation of common interests and fellow-feeling is bound to triumph soon and it is profoundly to be prayed that the city will be spared such outbursts in the future.

The Toll

The toll of riots has amounted to about sixty dead and a little more than five hundred injured. Though it is a poor consolation, compare very favourably with the fatalities and casualties of the two previous riots. In the 1929 riots as many as 150 persons were killed and about 500 injured, while in 1932 the mortality reached the appalling figure of 217, and the injured were in the vicinity of 3,000! It must be remembered, however, that the present record was reached within barely five days while the previous two riots were far more protracted.

War On Hooligans

It cannot be gainsaid that it is the hooligans who are the main source of all those troubles. Bombay, along with other big cities in the world has its own underworld and there are thousands of outside badmashes who have come and settled here. It is they who terrorise whole localities and indulge in indiscriminate incendiarism. It is very necessary to stamp those dangerous elements out for permanent peace to be assured to the city. It is a good sign, therefore, that the city police are at present engaged in rounding up the bad characters. They must, indeed, carry a relentless war against them, not as a temporary measure but in the lasting interest of the city. Unless and until Bombay is rid of this ever active menace, there can be no guarantee of safety to the peace-loving millions.

In Memoriam

The third death anniversary of the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel was observed with due solemnity on Friday. A public meeting was held at the People's Jinnah Hall under the presidency of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay, and a number of speakers dwelt upon the life work of the departed patriot. Though Vithalbhai Patel's services to the nation were as multifarious as they were distinguished, he will primarily be remembered as the President of the Indian Legislative Assembly. Indeed, he can well be called the foremost parliamentarian of his time, and many of his presidential rulings will remain classics of their type. It must also be noted here that Vithalbhai rendered conspicuous services to the city as the president of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. His memory will, therefore, be particularly cherished by the citizens of Bombay.

Princes Meet

This week will see a number of Princes assembled in Bombay as also the representatives of most other Indian States. Their deliberations bid fair to be momentous, as the various problems connected with the States' entry into the forthcoming federation will be fully—and one hopes finally—thrashed out in the next few days. The main agenda before the meeting will be the recommendations made by the special committee of ministers which met here last week. The Standing Committee of the Princes and Ministers will also discuss various other matters bearing on the future of their order. The programme of the week begins to-day with the meeting of the ministers committee and will conclude with the general Conference of Princes and Ministers at the Town Hall on the last two days of this month.

Occasional Comments By N. J.

Our Mavalis

Now that the riots, after having swept the city like a tidal wave, have ended, and now that we are gradually returning to our normal life one may as well dwell on the less gruesome side of a memorable week and thus relieve the emotional tension. I have above compared the riots to a tidal wave; perhaps, one may more aptly call them an endemic disease. The riots return; they bid fair to be a regular feature of Bombay. Three visitations within less than a decade is surely a record. The 'urbs prima' seems to be as jealous of her reputation in this field as in any else. If things go on like this Bombay will soon win international, riotous renown, thanks to her 'Mavalis.'

The gangsters of Chicago and the apaches of Paris must now verily look to their laurels!

* * * *

Communal Plague

But though the riots are returning regularly like 'flu or the plague,—they "are" a plague—a process of immunisation is also simultaneously going on. The great mass of people do not now allow themselves to be affected by it. The first eruption of an epidemic always creates a panic. One has, for example, heard of the countrywide consternation caused in India by the first appearance of the bubonic plague in the nineties of the last century. Now plague is an established scourge in many parts of this unhappy land. But it scarcely causes the terror it once did. At any rate, the saner sections of the public get themselves immediately inoculated, and quietly quit the affected localities. Of course, they cannot escape the consequent acute inconvenience and dislocation of normal activities. But the mental reactions are altogether different. They do not lose their balance, and thus create a psychological antidote against the disease as it were. The bubonic plague and the communal plague thus appear to be on all fours. I may carry the analogy a little further and observe that as the former kind of plague is always preceded by the infection of household rats, so also will it be found that feverish activity among communal rats always presages the latter.

* * * *

The Reactions

The riots return; and their familiarity breads not only contempt but disgust, nausea. That perhaps, is the only saving grace of this recurrence. My own experiences of the last three riots may well typify those of countless others. The 1929 outbursts descended upon us like a bolt from the blue. They startled us to our very depths. The frenzy of the mobs was mirrored in the frenzy of our minds. Among us youths at any rate there was a regular emotional maelstrom. Religion had always left us cold, and here was murder stalking the city in the name of religion! It is pertinent to recall here that two young men who had joined that ill-fated 'Peace Volunteer Corps,' which was composed of young men of all communities, to sacrifice their lives on the altar of religious fanaticism, I was a member of that corps, and though we were entirely unconscious of the risks we ran in going about the danger zones then their very memory sends a the 1932 riots returned most of my idealistic fervour had faded. There was nevertheless plenty of incidental interest. Many of us were very curious spectators of the arson, incendiarism and stabbing affrays. We made even a tour of the hospitals. Now, in the year of grace 1936, however, one feels only bored with it all. One shrugs one's shoulders and goes on his way—taking jolly good care to see of course that the way does not lie through the haunts of hooligans! From perfervid idealism, through passing interest to perfect ennui—these are the reactions to those returning riots.

* * * *

Silver Lining

The riots return, and once again the tragedy reveals unexpected interludes of comedy to the dispassionate onlooker. What can one say, for example, of the gentleman who was so desperately anxious to see his shop burnt, which needless to add was insured for a goodly sum. The rumours that are spread in the bazaars of the atrocities of the other party again, begin to be so blood-curdling that they end by becoming positively comic. One also comes across 'heroes' who have taken such a fright that they barricade themselves in their flats for days on end, though they may inhabit quarters miles away from the disturbed area!

The clouds again have another kind of silver lining. That is the exhibition of innate nobility and bravery. Those who rescue victims of mob fury at the risk of their own lives set an example, which redeem the base barbarity of it all. Oh, that human brotherhood always triumphed over religious barriers!

THE RIOTS—AND AFTER

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor, who presided over the Vithalbhai Patel Anniversary meeting on Friday at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, addressing the gathering.

PROBLEM OF ROADS IN SIND

Governor On Task Before Advisory Board

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

The Governor of Sind addressing the Sind Advisory Communications Board on Thursday last said:—

You are being asked to-day, to take part in an examination of a programme which involves the expenditure of a figure in the region of thirty lakhs, and it is contemplated that this expenditure will be spread over a period of about five years. The sources of revenue available for this expenditure are in part the amount already at the credit of the Province in the Central Road Fund at the time of separation, a figure which amounts to about ten lakhs, and in part a further ten lakhs which may be expected to accrue to the Government of Sind as our share of the Central Road Fund revenue in the next five years. A third source, which it is hoped will represent about ten lakhs, is expected as a special additional grant from the amount in reserve with the Central Road Fund, and lastly, the District Boards of the various districts in the Province have promised us their collaboration to the extent of oneseventh of the expenditure incurred on the improvement of roads running through their districts.

We can claim nothing spectacular for our proposal. You will, however, I trust realise that with the funds at our disposal, we cannot launch on spectacular schemes. But hope to evolve a method of treating roads in Kalar soil so as to remove that dangerous slipperiness which characterises them when they are not absolutely dry.

"Maithili Appreciation Volume"

The Secretary, Tulsi Mimansa Parishad, Bhadaini, C/o Editor, "Gitadharma" Benares writes:—

Maithilisaran, the most representative Hindi poet, completed the fiftieth year of his life, last summer. The occasion was marked by enthusiastic ovation paid to the great poet on behalf of the Hindi speaking population of India As a part, and as a fitting sequel to the homage tendered by the Hindi world to Maithilisaran, the Tulsi-Mimansa-Parishad of Benares has undertaken, with the co-operation of well-known Hindi writers, the work of editing a biographical and critical study of the poet. The work will be presented to the poet in form of an "Appreciation Volume" on the next Vijaya Dashmi. It will cover more than 400 pages and shall contain nearly 75 illustrations. It is moderately priced at Rs. 8/. To those who kindly book their orders before the Vijaya Dashami (25th Oct. 36) it will be offered at the concession price of Rs. 5 only.

A. I. Exhibition At Nagpur

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Oct. 22.

Before a large distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen yesterday evening at 6 p.m. Sir Harisingh Gour, the vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University opened the All-India Puja Exhibition.

Last year there were only 54 stalls while this year there are 104 stalls. Exhibitors from Calcutta and Northern India are participating.

MOSQUE DISPUTE SETTLED

As a result of the negotiations carried on by Rai Sahib Tarachand, the City Superintendent of Police the dispute between Gourishanker Bania and the Khadan mosque has been amicably settled.

The Agrasen Jayanti was observed by the Agrawals of the city with great pomp and show.

Italy To Face Harder Fight In Africa

(Continued from page 23.)

surprise for the enemy. On September 10th fighting started in Addis Ababa and other places in Ethiopia. On September 15th a hospital ship arrived in Djibouti, and we learned that she was waiting for wounded who were coming from Ethiopia. That night at 10-30 p.m. a special train brought 200 very badly wounded men. At 10-30 p.m. on the night of September 16th a second train brought 310 seriously wounded, and on September 17th a third train brought 535 men more seriously wounded still. The ship left on September 18th. The Italian authorities contrive that their soldiers arriving from Italy and those returning from Ethiopia shall never meet, though all are in Djibouti at the same time.

TACTICS OF ITALIANS.

The Italian and Somali people, who worked together for years, and believed that when they were to fight in Ethiopia they would share and share alike, have become enemies, for the Somalis have found their conditions utterly different from those of the Italians. The Italian soldiers are stationed in an Ethiopian town for only two weeks at a stretch; then they return, but the young Somalis have no relief and are dying daily in the high mountains. The Italians have taken 14,000 Somali soldiers into Ethiopia, but to-day less than 3,000 of these men are alive. Everywhere in Somaliland their poor mothers are weeping.

In many other ways, too, the Somalis are made to realise the difference between themselves and the Italians. The Italians take every lire they find in the hand of a Somalia. The Somalia soldiers are always sent to the dangerous places, and what little freedom they had before the Fascists came to power has been taken from them. To-day the Somalis shake their heads saying: "This is the civilisation the Italians have brought to us," and wonder how the Italian people themselves exist under such a civilisation.

SOMALIS' PART.

The news has spread among the Somalis that one of the Somali officers refused to go with his troops and fight against the Ethiopians. He said: "The Italian Government rules the country, but wants the Somalis, who have no liberty at all, to do all the dangerous work. The white troops stay in Djibouti and Mogadisho and other cities. They hardly ever go to the front. "Why should we not work together? Why should not the white soldiers take part in the fighting and the risk, instead, of the young Somalis alone being killed?"

When the Italian officers heard this, they replied in anger: "Do as you are ordered and stop such foolishness!"

The Somali officer saluted and turned to go.

The Italians said: "If you make any trouble, you will get your reward!"

He saluted again, then called his 2,000 soldiers together and ordered them to advance to the front, where, he said, "we shall meet our death." They began to advance, and the 4,000 white soldiers were left behind as usual. Then the Somali officer again called his soldiers together and said to them: "You must choose one of two things, either you obey me, or I shall kill myself!"

KILLING BRETHREN.

They replied that they would obey him.

He answered: "Do you know that we are to kill our brothers, the Ethiopian people? Do you know that there is no respect for us left in Italy? Do you know that the Italian soldiers wish to stay in the peaceful places, and kill from the air or from the tanks, and that we foolish Somalis are dying by the hundred daily? Why should we kill our brothers?"

After they had heard what he had to say the soldiers agreed to desert to the Ethiopians and they carried out their intention.

There can be no doubt of this, for Somalis heard of it from various sources, but we do not know whether the Somalis succeeded in reaching the Ethiopian lines. This has made the Italians furious against the Somali people.

An Arab trader, a Hindu, and a Somali were killed in Jijiga last month without reason.

The Italians have made the Ethiopian church at Dagabour into a Custom House. At Jijiga no Ethiopian can pray because the Italians believe their prayers are for the kingdom of Ethiopia. Thousands of Somalis have escaped from the Italian lines. During the last two weeks the Italians have stopped the building of houses everywhere, we do not know why.

REHEARSAL.

The Italians have 400 aeroplanes ready for Ethiopia and a lot of tanks but not much poison gas, so far as we know. We expect a strong force to be stationed in Addis Ababa soon. The rains have held up the Ethiopian armies but the Italians are just beginning to realise that the war is not over, and the rehearsal for it only just beginning. It is unfortunate that the Italian people who cannot help themselves will be killed.

DREAD OF RAS IMRU.

There are practically no Amhara men left in Addis Ababa. They have either been killed by the Italians or have escaped. Only women and children are left, and they suffer very much. The Italians are much afraid of Ras Imru. They have heard that he will soon be in Addis Ababa, and some say he has been there already. Ras Kassa's two sons are fighting very bravely. We have not heard from Fitaurari Baada. The Italians are much afraid of him also.

HUNT FOR MONEY.

We notice now a great sadness among the Italian people in Djibouti. Their Government is trying to get all the money from the traders. On the 20th September they sent a notice to everybody in Diredawa, saying that anyone who desired to leave must take all their money and go to Djibouti and 1,500 people left. When they reached the railway station the Italian authorities searched everyone and took all the money from them. They were then refused permission to leave and very few people came down to Djibouti. Everyone knows to-day that whoever has money in Ethiopia must give it to the Italian Government or suffer. Whenever the Italian officers learn that a man has more than 40 lire they arrest him, charge him as a spy, and put him in prison.

We are again hearing of Italian soldiers deserting from their own lines.—"New Times and Ethiopian News", (London).

KING TO VISIT MOSCOW?

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The possibility of King Edward VIII paying a State visit to Moscow is discussed in political and social circles. The society journal "Sphere" opines that such a visit is not unlikely. It adds however that such a keen social student and building fan as His Majesty has shown himself would be interested in the Soviet experiment. If such a visit were contemplated, the King would follow or precede it by a visit to Berlin also. The Germans have got high praise for King Edward and the Fuhrer called him Frontsoldat, which is the highest German term of praise. —United Press.

"LIES" BEING SPENT ON NAZI PROPAGANDA

Franco-Social Influence Steadily Declining In Bucharest

BUCHAREST, (By Air Mail.)

With the dismissal of Titulesco from the post of Foreign Secretaryship, Franco-Soviet influence is steadily declining, while the pro-Nazi feeling of the new regime is indicate in various ways.

Photographs of Herr Hitler are to be seen in many shop windows while the busts and photos of King Carol are to be seen in Cologne and various other German towns.

Millions of Lies are being spent on Nazi propaganda throughout the country. It is open secret that part of this propaganda is conducted through the newly formed Soya Bean Company, whose employees numbering over three thousand are paid much more than the customary Rumanian rates and are in most cases engaged in propagandist and espionage work.

In the event of a war between Russia and Germany, Rumania is a key country through which the German armies can make their dash for Ukrania, which has been the dream of pan-German expansionists.

It is an open secret that the Rumanian newspapers "Curentul" and "Porunca Vremiu" are subsidised from Germany. The German Ambassador, Herr Fabrit us has subscribed a million Lie towards the funds of "Porunca Vremiu."—United Press.

JAWAHAR ON COMMUNAL AWARD

BENARES, October 24.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, addressing a mammoth meeting to-night said that the outstanding problems in India were poverty and unemployment and a change of the present system of Government was essential to solve them. When he was in jail or in Europe he was told that the people were frightened or tired. He said after his travel in various parts of India he was convinced that the people were neither frightened nor tired. He found deeper enthusiasm in them.

AWARD ISSUE.

Pandit Nehru disapproved the agitation against the Communal Award. He said it was possible there might be certain amendments in the Award as a result of agitation but he felt this agitation would regulate to the background of Swaraj, which was the real problem in India.

He appealed to people to vote for Congress candidates in the forthcoming elections. He said their consideration should be the principle for which the Congress candidates stood and not their individual ability.

DO PRACTICAL WORK.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, speaking next, said his only aim in life was political, and he would not retire from political life till he was dead or the country was free. He wanted the people to do practical work.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Mrs. Vijailuxmi Pandit also spoke.

Prior to the meeting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was taken in a grand procession through decorated roads in the city.—A.P.

Congress Members And District Boards' Addresses To Governor

TAMIL NADU P. C. C.'s MANDATE, NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN FUNCTIONS

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

The Secretaries, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, write:—

The Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee, reassembling in the afternoon yesterday, considered the attitude of the Congress councillors in the Tinnevelly District Board as regards the presentation of an address to the Governor during his visit to that place next month. The Committee condemned the action of those Congress members of the District Board who voted for the same or abstained from voting against the same as this was clearly against the mandate of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee duly communicated to them. It was further resolved that when the Governor visits Tinnevelly, the Congress Party members of the Board and the Congress President of the District Board should not participate in the function of presentation of an address to the Governor. This should be treated as a mandate.

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES.

The Committee next enquired into the selection by the Madras City 'ad hoc' Committee of Messrs. S. A. Shaffee Mohamed and A. R. V .Achar as Congress candidates for the Council of the Madras Corporation while they had actively worked publicly against the "ad hoc" Committee. It was stated that they had sent in written letters of apology to the "ad hoc" Committee for their conduct and the letters were produced before the Working Committee and the Working Committee resolved not to take any further action.

In the case of those Congress members of Trichinopoly Municipality who defied the mandate of the Working Committee of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee in the matter of the election of the Chairman of the Municipality and have further not resigned their seats in the Council though asked to do so, it was resolved to request the Trichinopoly Town and District Congress Committees to carry on a public agitation in the wards of those Councillors in the City of Trichinopoly to compel them to resign their seats in the council.

BREACH OF FAITH.

The Committee condemned the action of those who, having applied to the "ad hoc" Committee to nominate them as Congress candidates for the ensuing Municipal elections in the Madras city on the specific undertaking in writing that they would not stand if not selected, were now opposing the Official Congress candidates. The committee considered this a breach of faith and appealed to the voters not to vote for such candidates.

Four other candidates for the ensuing City Municipal elections, had applied to the "ad hoc" committee to be nominated as Congress candidates but were not selected. They now stand in opposition to the official Congress candidates. The Committee appeals to the voters not to support these candidates.

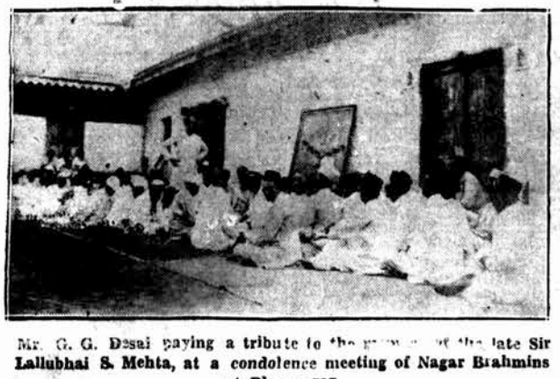
The Committee resolved further to ask Messrs. V Chakkarai Chettiar, Sripad Shankar, J. S. Kannappar, K. S. Gopalakrishnan, Dr. P. Natarajan and T. N. Natarajan, Congress members who formed themselves into an emergency committee and worked publicly against the Congress 'ad hoc' committee even after the Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee had asked them to desist, and the above mentioned candidates who oppose the Congress candidates to explain why they should not be debarred from standing for any place in any Congress organisation or as a Congress candidate for any local body or Legislative Council for the next three years, and they are to submit their explanations within a week from the receipt of this letter by them.

As regards the selection of candidates for the Provincial Legislature, the Committee resolved that District and Taluk Congress Committees should not pass any resolutions relating to the same or publish their opinions or suggestions in the matter except confidentially to the Tamil Nadu Congress Parliamentary Committee. Their opinions or suggestions are not to find any place in the press. The committee attaches very great importance to this and trusts that District and Taluk Congress Committees will fully co-operate in this matter.

On the question of the selection of candidates for the elections to District Boards of Salem and Tanjore (East and West) for which nominations have to be made by the 10th November, it was resolved to request the 'ad hoc' Committees in those districts to recommend the names of candidates to the Working Committee before the end of this month.

FOR CONGRESS DISCIPLINE.

The Committee considered the attitude of Mrs. Hannen Anjelo, who was the Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Council of the Madras Corporation, and who though approached to stand as a Congress candidate in the ensuing Municipal elections declined to do so. She even refused to give any satisfactory undertaking of working with the Congress after election. She is now standing as an independent candidate in opposition to the official Congress candidate. The Committee felt that this was clearly against the discipline and prestige of the Congress and appealed to the voters of the division to support the Official Congress candidate.—A. P.



Mr. G. G. Desai paying a tribute to the memory of the late Sir **Lallubhai S. Mehta, at a condolence meeting of Nagar Brahmins at Bhavnagar.**

Dr. S. N. A. Jafri, Dy. Director of Public Information with the Government of India, arrived here on Saturday morning.

HELP TO SAVE STARVING CATTLE

Cow Protection Institution Appeals For Financial Aid

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nyayaratna Dhundiraj Shastri Vinod, Honorary Organizer of Shri Govardhan Sanstha, writes:—

The cow protection institution or Shri Govardhan Sanstha has recently sheltered 1,200 cows, which were left starving and unprotected by the villagers and farmers in famine zones of the Deccan. A fresh herd of 300 have been delivered, in the last week, at the Poona centre of the institution.

An earnest appeal for financial help is extended to all interested in the cow protection movement. Pundit Malaviya, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, have occasionally co-operated with the general working of the institution, which has also deserved cordial interest of the Viceroy. The accounts, policy and programme of the institution are always open for public perusal.

PLIGHT OF CATTLE IN AHMEDNAGAR

Panjarapole Secretary Appeals For Help

AHMEDNAGAR, October 24.

The Secretary, Ahmednagar Panjarapole, wires:—

There is 'Kadbi" and grass shortage throughout the district and numerous cattle are starving. Thousands of cattle are flowing into the Panjarapole. The cultivators are abandoning their cattle at the Panjarapole gate. The scene is quite pathetic. All charitably disposed gentlemen are most earnestly requested to send liberal donations to the Secretary, Panjarapole, Ahmednagar.

Tragedy In Christian Family

TRICHUR, Oct. 23.

Three out of eight members of a Christian family died at Tirur near Trichur, under suspicious circumstances.

It is stated that Kulangara Davassey, the head of the house, brought a dead tortoise to the house from the neighbouring forest on the previous day, which was cooked and eaten by the family excluding himself. Kunjaram (30), wife of Davassey, their four-year-old girl, and his sixty-year-old mother, died soon after eating the meal and the other four members of the family who ate the food are ill—United Press.

LOT OF SUBJECTS OF POONCH STATE

Deputation To Ruler

RAWALPINDI (By Mail).

Several demands tending to better the lot of the poor subjects of Poonch State, a small territory under the Kashmir Durbar, were placed before the ruler of Poonch by a representative deputation of Hindu, Muslim and Sikh subjects of the State.

A written representation embodying in details the demands of the subjects was then handed over to the ruler on behalf of all the communities. The salient demands, include the starting of an intermediate college in the State, a middle school for girls, the establishment of the industrial concerns with State-aid, in general.

The representation also protested against certain new laws enforced by the Kashmir-Durbar such as the new Forest Regulations, the new custom laws and the Land Alienation Act of 1911 (Bikrami). The demand included a Municipal Committee for Poonch Town in place of the Town Area Committee.

The Raja gave a patient hearing to the Deputation assuring them that steps would be taken to introduce the necessary reforms suggested by them by stages.—United Press.

Challenge To Orthodox Jain Opposition

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Oct. 24.

As a challenge to orthodox opposition to Sjt Kapadia, the Youth Conference President, sequel to the opponents' futile attempt to boycott the Conference, Mr. Chhotalal Popatlal Shah, President of the Jain Yuvak Sangh and a leading advocate of Rajkot has arranged to-morrow a dinner party at the Bhatia Boarding House in his honour, where prominent citizens of all castes are to attend. Important speeches are expected.

Lorry Turns Turtle

HOSHIARPUR, Oct. 22.

It is stated that a lorry full of passengers belonging to Amolak Ram Sarai and Sons was proceeding to Una. When the lorry neared the Swank Khud, it turned turtle as a result of which about half a dozen persons including the driver were grievously wounded. The injured persons were removed to the nearest dispensary where the driver is lying in a grave condition. The lorry was badly damaged.—United Press.

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Origin Of Dasara

WHAT THE FESTIVAL MEANS TO HINDUS

By V. NARAYAN.

With true Oriental splendour, the Hindu community all over India will celebrate to-day the Dasara, the festival of victory. Of all Hindu festivities this is the most picturesque.

Many interesting myths are behind the Dasara and the day is marked with a white-stone in the Hindu Calendar.

Once upon a time, in the town of Paithan, lived a Brahmin, named Devadatta. His son, Kowtshya, an intelligent boy of seven, had a great desire to shine out as a Pandit. Schools and colleges being unknown in those days, the only mode of imparting education was to leave the pupil to the care of a "Guru" (Teacher).

Search For Gold

The choice of "Guru" in the case of Kowtshya fell on the most renowned personage of the age, Varatantu Rishi, and the boy was enrolled a member of his Ashram.

In a few years' time the Brahmin colt was qualified as a master of science not an M. Sc., of a University—being well versed in fourteen different branches of Shastras. And as the hour of leaving the Ashram approached nearer, the anxiety of Kowtshya grew more. The problem of "Guru-dakshina" stared him in the face.

However, the boy mustered up courage and asked his "Guru" what on earth he loved the most and Varatantu declined with thanks the offer of reward. But the "Chela" having insisted, the "Guru" asked for a crore of gold coins for each branch of knowledge.

The exorbitant demand was made with intent, in view of the meagre resources of Kowtshya's parents. The stipulation for the fulfilment of the bid was, the total amount of "Dakshina" ought to have emitted from the coffers of a single financier.

Raghu Raja's Philanthropy

With indomitable courage and the dynamic force of self-confidence, Kowtshya started on the voyage of adventure in search of fortune. Only one question, "Where can I find a multi-millionaire?", predominated before him. Luckily, he heard of the philanthropic Raghu Raja, whose bounty was boundless as the sea, and he immediately proceeded towards Auyodhya.

Unfortunately, at that time, Raghu Raja was in impecunious circumstances. But nothing worried the generous Raja more than to defeat the hopes of any one. Kowtshya was assured of all help and the Raja asked for a brief span of three days to materialise the promise.

In the meantime, Raghu Raja thought of waging war against Lord Indra for the recovery of his dues. The alarming news reached Indra and wiser counsels prevailed upon him to avoid bloodshed. On a 'banni' tree, outside the town of Auyodhya, he sent down a shower of gold coins and Kowtshya was overwhelmed with joy when the Raja made him a gift of the riches.

The boy carried the fortune to Varatantu who accepted only fourteen crores and returned the rest Thereupon, Kowtshya brought it back and placing it under the same 'banni' tree, called upon the people in the town of Auyodhya to help themselves to the riches. The response it is needless to say was most generous. Every one in the town appeared rich and poverty became a word of the past.

It was the tenth day of the bright half of the "Ashwin" and in commemoration of the occasion, the Hindus in the Presidency of Bombay continue to worship the 'banni' tree and carry its leaves in the name of gold on the Dasara day. Thus 'gold' will be very cheap to-morrow although little of the precious metal is left in the country after the tremendous export to the Continent.

In Honour Of Rama

Dasara is also celebrated in honour of Rama, the epic-hero of the Ramayan, who on this day marched on the mighty demon-king Rawana of Lanka. The significance of the auspicious occasion was cherished by the Rajputs who used to march on the enemy on this day which is known as the "Vijaya-dashmi", the day of victory.

From time immemorial the practice of performing the "pooja" of the war-like paraphernalia is yet in existence.

The grandeur of the Dasara festival has a peculiar attraction for the rulers of Indian States. Their Highnesses perform the "pooja" of the state elephants, steeds, and armaments and march in procession through the important thoroughfares of the states.

Paradise In Mysore

But of all the Indian States, the Government of Mysore has the greatest attraction for the Dasara festivity. The celebrations commence nine days prior to the Dasara, when the 'navaratri' (or nine nights) Utsav is dedicated in adoration of Goddess Durga, who orginated the festival. The splendour is unique and with the brilliance of processions and devoted allegiance, Paradise seems to sojourn in Mysore for the Dasara.

During the regime of the Peshwas of Poona, the Dasara was of immense importance. A durbar of kinsmen, sardars and officials was held when the presiding Peshwa used to honour them with rich garments, 'jahagirs' and titles. Even after the seventh and the last Peshwa, Bajirao II, in 1880, the traditions of the Dasara Durbar were maintained by the British Residents, Elphinstone and Malcolm. But with the dawn of the reign of Queen Victoria, the importance of the Dasara Durbar paled into insignificance though its reminiscenes are yet visible in the annual Durbar of the Deccan Sardars.

Day of Rejoicing.

For the foundation of any auspicious undertaking, Dasara is of singular importance. Many industries concerns are inaugurated, institutions established and the urchins open their educational career on the occasion of Dasara, when the Hindu community appears in the gala-mood forgetting for a while all the cares and worries. This is a day of great rejoicing when the wrestlers are engaged in bouts while the acrobats display their astonishing feats.

It is a customary among the Hindus to meet relations and friends and exchange the greeting of "Vijaya Dashmi" with the offer of "gold" (the "shami" leaves). A typical form of the greetings is to embrace each other. A tremendous crowd visits the temple of Mahalaxmi (the Goddess of Wealth) for "darshan".

Thus the Hindus will observe once more the festival of Dasara which although it has lost its national importance since many scores of years, yet retains its stupendous magnificence and lofty significance.

Mr. R. C. Mody, retiring Branch Manager of the Allianz Und Stuttgarter Verein Insurance Co., Ltd., has been appointed by the London Head Office of Eagle Star and British Dominion Insurance Co., Ltd., as their Superintendent.

A farewell tea-party was recently held in Mr. Mody's honour, at Mongini's when Dr. Sommer, the General Manager paid tribute to his services with "Allianz." Mr. Mody will assume his duties with the "Eagle Star" from Nov. 1. Mr. Mody is the first Indian to be appointed with this Company.

FEATURES OF I. E. SOCIETY'S SCHOOL

Students Learn Arts And Crafts Besides Book Lessons

(From A Correspondent)

The Parent's Day of the Primary School of the Indian Education Society, Dadar, Bombay, was celebrated on Sunday, last with Seth Vissanji Khatav Bhimani in the chair.

After a variety programme of the students Mr. Patkar the Headmaster of the school read the report.

He mentioned particularly the following features of the school: (1) The completion of the five years' primary course within four years (2) The teaching of English from the first standard (3) The teaching of handicrafts, singing and sewing, drawing and painting.

He thanked all those who had helped the school in various ways and appealed for help from the President and other guardians in providing the school with an independent building which was greatly needed in making the school more efficient.

Prof. Awati suggested that the students should have a uniform dress. Mrs. Abhyankar expressed satisfaction at the employment of lady teachers and the co-education of boys and girls. Mr. Balasaheb Raje stressed the need of religious education in the school.

The President said that such parents' days should be held at least twice a year and he exhorted the parents to encourage the Management and the teachers of the school. He promised to do his best in helping the school to have its own building.

The film "Punjab-Ka-Sher" has been banned by the Government of Sind on the ground that it had caused widespread resentment in the Sikh community in the country.

Lady Volunteers march to the newly opened Camp, preceded by the band of the Congress Volunteers, ning.

The Lady Volunteers' Camp for the ensuing Faizpur Congress Session was opened at Poona by Appa Saheb (centre). Lady Volunteers, with their G.O.C., Miss Prema Kanthak (seated, left) and Rao Saheb Patwardhan (in Gandhi cap), G.O.C., the Congress Volunteers.

Rs. 50,000 SCHOOL AT MATUNGA

South Indian Education Provides Up-To-Date Institution For 500

(From A Correspondent.)

A notable landmark in the colonisation of Matunga by the South Indian community will be the opening ceremony of the new school premises of the South Indian Education Society's school at Brahminwada Road, Matunga, tomorrow

There will be no pomp or show in connection with the ceremony, no distinguished guest to be presented with a silver key, no tea-party for semi-distinguished guests. The affair will be over in a few minutes with the most elementary religious functions consistent with the occasion.

The need for a school for South Indian children somewhere between Dadar and Matunga has been felt any time these fifteen years; but it was not till June, 1932 that it materialised and the school came into being in the extensive compound then going by the name of the Singhanee building.

Building Trouble

Then, as now, it was a very unpretentious affair with scarcely half-a-dozen children on the roll. The infant institution had hardly been in existence for a year before it got into troubled waters. The school authorities had to answer for the corporate sin of the community in not having started the school ten years earlier and had to cope with a sudden rush, and the place which they were occupying for almost a nominal rental was sold to somebody who wanted almost immediate possession.

By good luck the building previously under occupation of the Jain boarding house, the authorities of which had acquired the Singhanee buildings, was fairly suitable for the purposes of the school and the Trustees of the Jain boarding home were good enough to let the school have the unexpired portion of the lease. Early in 1934, it had become clear that in a matter of months rather than years they would have to build for themselves a school to accommodate 1,000 children.

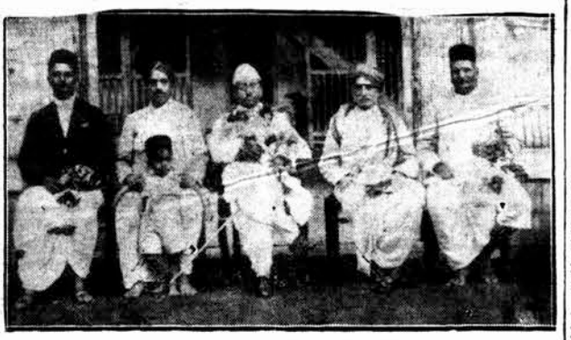
Cost Of Building

The building now to be occupied on Sunday forms, as it were the first instalment in the realisation of this object and has accommodation for five hundred boys and girls. It has cost about of Rs. 50,000. We understand, however, that the bulk of the money is yet to be found and all that the committee of the Education Society has done is to stake its credit and that of its members personally, that the money will be found in due course.

An expectation of a substantial building grant from the Government is one of the reasons why a number of members of the Committee have felt emboldened to put their signatures to sums rather beyond their means.

The location of the school in sequestered road with next to no traffic and with easy access to one of the largest open playgrounds in North Bombay leaves little to be desired. The place might be more central, no doubt, but a bus service, makes this of no account. The School authorities have made arrangements with the Indian Gymkhana (Matunga) about the use of the playground.

The South Indian Education Society has a very wide field of work to cover before it can justify its name i.e. to see to the proper education of every South Indian child no matter whether it is studying in its own school or in one of the Corporation schools or any other school conducted by any other private agency. But before it can embark on any wider field of work it must achieve the first object of putting its first school on a sound footing; and towards this object it is the duty of every South Indian in Bombay to help the Society to the extent of his or her ability.



Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay (centre), recently paid a visit to Chembur, where he delivered a public lecture on "Old Bombay." He also inspected the Pharmaceutical Works of Messrs. Sandu Brothers and saw the preparation of Ayurvedic medicines. Subsequently he visited the Bombay Municipal Labour Quarters, adjoining the railway station.

PORT TRUST CLUB HONOURS HINDLEKAR

Services To All-India Cricket Team Appreciated

The Bombay Port Trust Sports Club were 'At Home' to Mr. D. D. Hindlekar of the Land & Bunders Department of the B. P. Trust on his return from England with the All-India Cricket Team. The Club Hall was tastefully decorated and ligh refreshments were provided to the strains of music. A large number of senior officers and staff were present. Mr. G. Wiles, the Chairman of the Port Trust and President of the Club referred in eulogistic terms to Mr. Hindlekar's performance in England both as wicketkeeper and opening batsman, particularly as wicketkeeper and quoted extracts from English journals about him. He trusted Mr. Hindlekar had derived considerable benefit from the trip, which he could use with advantage in Bombay and as a member of the Port Trust Cricket Team.

He wished him every success, and on behalf of the Club presented him with a silver Tea-set suitably inscribed, which the members greeted with acclamation.

Mr. Hindlekar in reply thanked the members for their kind gift which he very much appreciated. He stated he had first learnt cricket in the inter-Departmental Cricket Matches, and further as a member of the Club Team. He was really grateful for all the assistance, encouragement and kindness he had received from the officers and staff of his own department and of the Port Trust. The trip to England may not have been a success as far as winning matches went, but he was to say that the unfailing sporting spirit of the English crowds, the superb umpiring and the generosity and kindness of the English people they had met had left an indelible mark on his memory.

In conclusion he thanked the members once again for their kindness and for the souvenir which he said, he will always cherish.

By 19 votes to sixteen votes, the Karachi Corporation rejected the Sind Government's suggestion to provide hedging instead of cementing for the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

PARENTS WARNED

"Don't Send Children To Schools With Ornaments On Their Persons"

In view of the increasing number of cases, in the city, of school going children being robbed of their ornaments, the Schools Committee have directed the Heads of schools, especially of the Girls' Schools, to distribute the accompanying leaflets among the parents and guardians.

The Heads of Schools have also been asked to impress upon the parents and guardians the necessity of observing the instructions given in the leaflet.

Leaflet

The leaflet runs:

Of late, a number of cases are occurring wherein school children wearing ornaments are enticed and robbed of their ornaments while on their way to and from schools. It is therefore, necessary, in the interest and safety of the children themselves that they should not be sent to schools with any ornaments on their persons.

The Heads of Schools are asked by the Schools Committee to see to it that children while attending schools do not wear any ornaments. The Schools Committee expects that parents and guardians of the school children attending schools will realise the danger and fully co-operate with the school authorities in observing the instructions. It may otherwise becomes necessary for the Schools Committee to ask the Heads of Schools not to allow children wearing ornaments to attend schools.

FIRE CAUSES RS. 40,000 DAMAGE

But Fire Brigade Save Greater Part Of Valuable Stock

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Damage to the extent of Rs. 40,000 was done by a fire which broke out in the shop of Messrs. Haroon Hassan and Co., Bhajipala Lane, last night.

The cause of the fire is ascertained to be defective electic wiring or bad electric.

The timely arrival of fire brigade engines brought the fire under control within a few minutes. It is stated the contents of the shop were valued at Rs. 1,25,000.

Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner of Railways, goes to Karachi on October 29 to discuss the question of rebate system on wheat with the local mercantile community.

DEATH OF MR. K. B. RELE

Kshatriya Community's Great Loss

In the death of Mr. K. B. Rele, founder of Messrs. K. B. Rele and Co., on Tuesday the 6th October at his residence, "Bhaskerjee House," 2nd. Carpenter Street, Bombay, after two days' illness at the age of 74, the Bombay Kshatriya community has suffered a great loss.

The late Mr. Rele was a philanthropist, social worker and reputed Marathi Scholar. He wrote his first book, "Subhodha Malini," at the age of 16. His chief works are "Sadguni Kanta" and "Vartan Mala". His taste for medical knowledge was so keen and ardent that he acquired a thorough knowledge of Allopathy and Homoeopathy at the age of 20 and since then he was known as Dr. K. B. Rele. He established the firm of

The Late Mr. K. B. RELE

Messrs. K. B. Rele & Co. in 1888. In 1894 he was initiated into Theosophical Society by Col. Alcott and was intimately connected with late Dr. Annie Besant. Mr. Rele was elected president of the Kshatriya Community and during his office he effected many reforms and published the first Census of the community. He instituted "The K. B. Rele Educational Trust Fund" for the education of boys and girls and donated Rs. 21,000 therefore. He liberally donated large sums of money to many public and private Institutions. He was the patron of the Aryan Excelsior League and Kshatriya Cricket Club.

HYDERABAD BOMB EXPLOSION ECHO

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 24.

The mystery which shrouded the recent bomb explosions in Hyderabad has been completely solved by the Sind C.I.D. Officers with the arrest of an ex-employee of the Imperial Bank of India.

Four persons who were arrested previously on suspicion have been let off, and two other associates of the accused taken to custody.—United Press.

GIRL'S FATAL FALL FROM BENCH

While playing on the verandah of a room at Dikshit Road, Vile Parle, on Friday afternoon, Krishnakumari Ramdas, a four-year old girl, climbed a bench, lost her balance and fell down.

She was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital, where she died soon after admission.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death

COCOANADA, Oct. 23.

Mr. P. Sundaravya, Joint Secretary of the Andhra Socialist Party, who was charged for sedition and who was kept in remand in the Cocoanada sub-jail, has been released on bail.

WEEK-END CRICKET

Result Of Matches Played In City On Saturday

The following Matches were played on Saturday at the Kennedy Sea Face. "At the Parsi Gymkhana" the Maharashtra Cricket Association were the visitors and will be playing during the week-end.

MAHARASHTRA CRICKET ASSOCIATION.
(FIRST INNINGS.)

B. Mallick run out	8
J. Tarapore lbw (N), b D. Havewala	4
S. Sohni run out	15
M. M. Naidu b D. Havewala	0
N. D. Nagarwala c Kalapesi, b D. Havewala	33
D. B. Devdhar batting	57
D. Doctor b Kalapesi	92
Muzumdar batting	18
Extras	11
Total for 6 wkts.	208

At the Hindu Gymkhana the Hindu Representative XI were engaged in a two day match with the Bombay Gymkhana.

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI.
(First Innings.)

D. Hindlekar c Craik, b Bromley	12
C. N. Mehta c Cummings, b Bromley	53
M. Bhagwandas lbw (N), b Bromley	3
R. J. Oharat c Scaife, b Chiken	34
B. R. Patel c Horton, b Bromley	0
R. R. Wadker lbw, b Penfold	12
S. R. Godambe not out	46
S. C. Sheth not out	29
Extra	8
Total for 6 wkts.	197

AT ISLAM GYMKHANA.

On Saturday afternoon the Lord North Brook C. C. were engaged in an encounter with the Islam Gymkhana 'B' team at the latter's ground.

The match ended in a draw. The Islam Gymkhana 'B' scored 105, batting first, (Hassan Miya and M. Razak 28 and 24 respectively). Hozdar took six for 39.

The Lord N. C. C. made 84 for 9 at the close of the play. Habib took three wickets and Joshi scored 37 (not out).

CAMBRIDGESHIRE SWEEP DRAW

Bombay Man Among £100 Prize Winners

(Special Cable.)
DUBLIN, October 24.

In the Cambridgeshire Sweep draw, the following 100-pound cash prizes are announced:—

B N 39533 Malu, Fort, Bombay.
C Q 77999 Aung Thabyay, Moulmeingyun, Lower Burma.
D L 89137 Dulav Meeranna, Mount Godavary, South India.
B E 39273 Jockie, Titaghur, Bengal.
D C 55736 Bindra, Dehra Dun.
H P 74557 Rose, Midnapore.
D A 57314 Rain, Bangalore.
A C 06882 Good Luck, Jhelum, Punjab.
R Q 71284 Alice, Basdeopur, Monghyr District.
C N 21579 Railway, Maysland, Ceylon.
Z B 06621 Ramchandra, Jamshedpur.
D A 11200 Khooda, Railway, Bulsar.
H J 31522 Narayana, Kilpauk, Madras.
B K 31929 Malaka, Hyderabad.
J S 24656 Lucky Four, Calcutta.
J M 06713 Many sharers, Bombay.
B Q 35066 Sath, Delhi.
J A 06609 Homeward-bound, Lucknow.
X R 29989 Raheshyam, Rangoon.—Reuter.

ANOTHER LUCKY BOMBAYITE

D E 58885 Flick, Burma Rifles, Maymyo.
D N 89493 Rampot, Rangoon.
D S 88418 Bajrangbali, Lahore.
Z H 11312 Mohandas Gandhi, Bombay.
D B 59937 Ibrahim Amirbhoy, Ahmedabad.
B D 38220 Kyaipho, Phapon, Lower Burma.

Bengali exponents of physical of culture who are giving a display at the Special Session of the Hindu Mahasabha at Lahore.

M. C. C. DRAW WITH AUSTRALIA

Badcock And Horrocks Pile Up Huge Scores

(Special Cable.)
PERTH, October 24.

In the three-day match between M.C.C. and Western Australia Combined Eleven was drawn.

Western Australia were all out for 436, (Badcock 167, Horrocks 140).

M.C.C. 497 and 120 for two.

In the third and last day of the match oetween the M. C. C. and the Western Australia Combined XI, Western Australia were all out for 436.

M.C.C. had scored 120 for four at close.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
(First Innings.)

Fingleton b. Voce	1
Badcock c. Allen b. Copson	167
Horrocks b. Copson	140
McCable l.b.w. b. Allen	23
Shea b Verity	0
Bryant b Copson ..	12
Lovelock c Wyatt, b Verity ..	8
Wilberforce b Copson	2
Grimmett (not out)	30
Zimbulis c Copson, b Hammond	23
Halcombe c Voce, b Hammond	7
Extras	23
Total	436

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Copson four for 82.

M. C. C. (Second Innings)	
Barnett c Fingleton, b McCabe	37
Worthington (run out) ..	25
Verity l.b.w. b Grimmet	11
Hardstaff (not out)	30
Fishlock b McCabe	1
Allen (not out) ..	14
Extras	2
Total (for four wickets) ..	120

NEW JOCKEYS FOR BOMBAY

The following jockeys have been engaged by the R. W. I. T. C. for the Bombay Racing Season 1936-37. They will arrive in Bombay on November 14:—

J. DONKIN (7-6).
S. JONES (8-0).
J. LIGHTFOOT (7-7).
H. ZENSKY (7-4).

Dr. S. N. A. Jafri In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. S. N. A. Jafri, Deputy Director, Public Information, Government of India, Home Department, has come to Bombay on official business.

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. 'Orama' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5—6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 27th instant.

MURUD FUND

The fifty-first anniversary of the inauguration of the Murud Fund will be celebrated at the Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall, Brahman Sabha, Shanker Wadi House, Charni Road, to-day (Sunday) between the hours 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. The programme will include recitation by Shahir Khadilkar of his famous ballads and playing on the bean by Prof. Kale.

AGRICULTURISTS' MEETING

The Prant Officer Bombay Suburban District will hold a meeting of agriculturists and other prominent citizens of Bombay Suburban District to take steps to encourage the Viceroy's live stock improvement scheme and to respond to the appeal made by the Viceroy in the matter, at Gazdar Hall, Andheri, at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

SHREE VILE PARLE SANSKRIT PATHSHALA ANNUAL CEREMONY

Under the auspices of Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala, a public meeting will be held at Brahma-Niwas West Vile Parle to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai will preside. The eighth and ninth years' annual report of Shree Vile-Parle Sanskrit Pathshala will be read. A dialogue in Sanskrit will be staged by the students, and prizes distributed. Swami Kaivalyanand Saraswati will deliver a lecture on "Girvan Bhasha" and the Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala will be named hereafter as Sheth Matubhai Kasanbhai Sanskrit Vidyalaya.

INDIAN RED CROSS HELP FOR SPAIN

The Indian Red Cross Society Headquarters writes:

A further sum of Rs. 2,400 has been received from the Red Cross Provincial and State Branches for the Spanish Red Cross, an appeal for which was issued some time ago:—

Bihar and Orissa Rs. 1,000; Western India Rs. 200; Baroda Rs. 50; Rajputana Rs. 50; Kotah Rs. 50; Jetpur Rs. 25; Lieut-Col. J. de la Hay Gordon, A. G. G. in States of Western India (through Western India States Branch) Rs. 25; Burma Rs. 500; Bombay Rs. 500.

Intimation has been received from the International Red Cross Committee that Dr Junod who had already represented us in Ethiopia was sent to Spain

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 45
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 15	13 45
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 55	18 55
Poona Mail	11 43	15 50
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 10
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 38	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	—
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8 50

EFFORTS OF JANJIRA RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Secretary, Janjira People's Union, writes:—

From the commencement of the present riot up to the time of report the above relief committee with the help of its members has given relief to over 700 Muslims including women and children from affected localities. Some of them were taken to their relations and the rest have been provided with food and shelter. The details of the relief work are as under:—From Kamatipura 229, from DeLisle Road 171, from Lal Baug 150, from Byculla 139, and from Carnac Bunder 172.

We earnestly request that the generous and sympathetic Muslims will respond to our appeal for help in kind or in cash to carry on the work to its end.

Those in need of immediate relief or intending to help may phone No. 40851 or see personally at the Janjira Motor Training School, Picoo Lane, near J. J. Hospital.

JOGESHWARI ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR SCHOOLS

The annual prize distribution of the Jogeshwari English and Vernacular Schools and the Dasera Celebration of the Saraswati Baug will be held in the Saraswati Baug Hall to-day (Sunday) in the afternoon when Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole will preside and distribute the prizes.

SMUGGLERS' FATAL CAR DASH

Three Die In Rangoon Motor Chase

RANGOON, Oct. 24

An attempt to arrest traffickers in illicit pork resulted in a serious motor smash last night, as a sequel to which three were killed.

It appears that a private taxi with five occupants and carrying 200 viss of pork while coming to the town, was chased by secret watchers. Both raced towards the town at terrific speed.

Near a hospital the smugglers' taxi crashed into a dust bin, swerved and ran amok. An Indian pedestrian had his head severed and of the five occupants who jumped out of the car, one Chinese died, his neck broken and one Burman died as a result of multiple injuries.

The driver and other occupants of the car miraculously escaped and disappeared, but were later arrested by the Police who also placed under arrest those who chased the smugglers' car.—United Press.

INDIAN TENNIS TOUR TO AUSTRALIA

Cancelled As Expenses Will Be Too Heavy

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

Mr. L. Brooke Edwards, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, has issued the following statement:

"It has been decided that the proposed trip to Australia be cancelled in view of the fact that the Australian Association is unable to meet any of the expenses of our players and that the trip would, therefore cost as much if not more than a trip to Europe. It will be proposed at the next annual general meeting of the Association, which will be held in Calcutta at the South Club on Dec. 28 and 29, that a team of young players be sent to Europe to gain experience and that India be entered for the Davis Cup."

Mr. L. Brooke Edwards will also put forward a scheme for sending to Europe three or four Indian players (who wish to become professionals) to be trained as coaches.

MEMBERS OF CRICKET TEAM FINED

Unusual Experience With Police

KARACHI, Oct. 24.

The local Cricket Team had an unusual experience last night.

It is stated, 15 members of the Royal Sports Club were returning from a match late last night on bicycles, when one of them carrying no light was stopped by a constable on duty. The entire team defied the constable who summoned aid and marched the entire team to the Police station.

They were let off later after they deposited their cycles in the station. Some of them were later fined.—United Press.

SIKHS—PART & PARCEL OF HINDUS

LAHORE, October 23.

The Hindu Mahasabha session concluded after passing some other resolutions, one of which recommended immediate steps be taken to improve the physical condition of Hindus and starting of military schools and volunteer corps in order to enable Hindus better to defend their hearths and homes.

In his closing remarks Dr. Kurtkoti, maintained that his interpretation of the Shastras was the correct one and said that Sikhs were a part and parcel of Hindus and he was glad to find them such a brave and martial people.—A.P.

Pandit JAWAHARLAL NEHRU (centre), listening to the Chidambaram Municipality's address, when he visited the city on the 17th inst.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN NORTH CANARA

Revenue Member's Assurance To Villagers

(From Our Correspondent)

BIJAPUR, Oct. 24.

Revenue Member K. B. Cooper arrived here on the 22nd inst. and laid the foundation stone of the leper asylum.

Donations of Rs. 2,000 were announced. Lalchand Juledgudd, Municipal President contributed Rs. 1,500 and Bachraj Nathmal Rs. 500. K. B. Cooper visited some villages and discussed famine situation with the Public. The citizens gave harrowing and pathetic tales of distress, pressing Khan Bahadur to declare famine and start relief work. The Revenue Member advised Collector to utilise Rs. 16,000 fund lying idle. He is reported to have assured the people that famine will be declared if rains continue to fail for another week.

PAREKH UNABLE TO SHOULDER TASK

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 23.

Seth Chimanlal Parekh, permanent arbitrator on behalf of the Millowners' Association, has resigned and not Mahatma Gandhi, who continues to act as arbitrator on behalf of the Labour Association.

In the course of his letter of resignation Seth Parekh states that arbitration proceedings on the proposed wage-cut being protracted he cannot find time owing to his ill-health.—A. P.

Samasta Nagar Co-op. Condolence

(From A Correspondent.)

As a special meeting of the Board of Directors held on Friday last, under the presidentship of Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, the Vice-Chairman of the Bank, a resolution conveying the Board's deep sense of sorrow at the death of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, the Chairman of the Bank from its very inception was passed, all members standing.

Mr. Matubhai Karsanbhai Atmaram Bhukhanvala, who has donated Rs. 5,000 to the Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala, is a retired Solicitor of Bombay High Court.

125 EMBRACE SIKH FAITH

SHEIKHUPURA, Oct. 23.

One hundred and twenty five Christians and "Achyuts" of Machika and other nearer villages, have embraced Sikhism. The ceremony was held under the auspices of the Sheikhupura Singh Sabha. After the ceremony a big procession was taken out through the 'Mandi'.—United Press.

6,000 Congress Members In Mysore State

BANGALORE, October 24.

As a result of Dr. N. S. Hardikar's intensive tour throughout the Mysore State, he has been able to enrol about 6,000 Congress members in the State, including those living in the C. and M. Station.

Dr. Hardikar is expected to arrive here to-day and leaves for Mysore on the 25th instant.—United Press.

JAIPUR. A report has been received, that the Government Railway Police has arrested three persons in connection with the murder of a rich 'bania' Mangilal of the Station Bazar recently.

20 YEARS TO MAKE THRONE

Exquisite Work Of Ivory At Mysore Exhibition

MYSORE, Oct. 23.

A throne of ivory and gold inset with pearls and precious stones, and exquisite in workmanship, adorns the Dasara Exhibition in Mysore, drawing multitudes of visitors.

The throne is made for Sri Ramachandra Mutt of Nagai, Shimoga District. It is stated that it took nearly 20 years to finish the throne. The seat is nearly four feet from the ground and is provided with a silk canopy. Several scenes from the Ramayana and Mahabharata are engraved on it. Among them may be mentioned "Kouravas" requesting the help of Lord Krishna, his 'Durbar', Krishna as charioteer in Arjun's chariot, Sita Kalyanam, meeting of Sri Rama and Sugriva at the bridge of Lanka, Rama's fight with Ravana, etc. Besides these there are also the ten "Avataras".

Gudigara Hirayannappa and his associates of Nagai made this piece of marvellous workmanship. —United Press.

19 INJURED IN BUS ACCIDENT

SALEM, Oct. 23.

Reports of a bus accident in which 19 persons injured reached here from Harur.

It appears that, when a bus proceeding from Salem to Tiruppattur, was nearing the limits of Harur town, near the 39th mile, it entered a pit and fell on its side.

Nineteen passengers sustained injuries six of them seriously. Later, they were taken to the hospital at Harur. The bus was badly damaged.

The police are investigating.—United Press.

Craik Visits Sind Secretariat

KARACHI, Oct. 24.

Sir Henry Craik, Home Member, Government of India, who arrived here in the Viceroy's 'plane "Star of India," visited the Sind Secretariat yesterday.—United Press.

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Unchanged And Wheat Easy

BOMBAY, Oct 24

On Saturday cross rates ruled steady.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET

New York cotton opened steady but closed quiet after minor fluctuations.

BULLION UNCHANGED

London gold and silver were unchanged.

WHEAT EASY

Wheat was easy on liquidation and foreign selling.

WALL STREET QUIETLY STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was quietly steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

	New York, Oct 24
Previous closing	11.82
To-day's opening	11.80
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	11.78
Difference	—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

	Liverpool, Oct 24
Previous closing	6.65
To-day's opening	6.60
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	6.59
Difference	—.06

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 218-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 24

The cotton market showed slightly easier tendency following outside cables which induced local and foreign selling while the election uncertainty despite President Roosevelt's seeming overwhelming advantage was also a contributing factor to the current easiness.

Operations in March option commenced at 11.80 i.e. 2 points lower than previous closing. Prices later declined on liquidation to 11.77. However after some time prices were pressed upward by some local buying and closed at 11.78 with a decline of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 24

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.79/11.79) 11.70/11.68
December (11.81/11.81) 11.70/11.68
January (11.91/11.91) 11.80/11.77

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 24

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.71) 6.70
American December (6.06) 6.61
Egyptian October (10.88) 10.95
Egyptian November (10.88) 10.95

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Oct 24

The market was closed at night.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct 24

The rates at 3-30 p. m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£197 1/4 buyers £197 1/2 sellers. Steady) closed

Lead (£18 1/4 buyers £18 3/6 sellers. Barely steady) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£46 1/4 to £46 3/4) closed

Glasgow Iron (£78) closed

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay October November (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers

Linseed Calcutta October. November (£13 1/4 sellers) £13 1/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata October (£11 5/16 sellers) £11 5/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal November (£13 15/16 sellers) £13 15/16 sellers

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (2-5) 2-5
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Oct 24
Previous closing	4.86 29/32
To-day's opening	4.86 27/32
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	4.86 15/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Oct 24
Previous closing	4.86 13/16
To-day's opening	4.86 7/8
To-day's closing	4.86 13/16
Difference	nil.

FRANC RATE

	London, Oct 24
Previous closing	105.10
To-day's opening	105.03
To-day's closing	105.10
Difference	nil

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 24

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.86 7/8 and steadily rose to 4.89 1/16 on scattered support but closed at 4.86 13/16.

Franc opened at 105.03 and eased to 105.13 on lack of support with an easier tendency and closed at 105.10.

SILVER CABLES

London, Oct 24

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought. Business small. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Oct 24 Last Price.	To-day' Price.
Spot	19 15/16d.	19 15/16d.
Forward	19 15/16d.	19 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 24

Gold per fine ounce (£7-2-2 1/2) £7-2-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct 24

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

JUTE

New Crop October November (£17 15/16 paid and value) £17 7/8 sellers

Dunlop October (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers

Lightning October (£19 1/2 sellers) £19 1/2 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/8 paid and buyer) 7 15/16 paid and value

Forward January March (8 paid and value) 8 paid and buyers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Oct 24 Rs. a. p
Wheat January 1936	5 10 3
Wheat May 1937	5 2 6
Linseed 1937	7 3 9

Wheat and linseed steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Good Absorption Of Available Supplies

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct 24

Money Market: Available supplies continued to meet with good absorption especially early in the week when the demand for Stock Exchange purposes made heavy inroads on the non-clearing pool which is being gradually depleted by further repatriation of foreign funds.

This increased stringency although considered only temporary sufficed to enable bill brokers to obtain good quota of treasury bill offerings at an average rate of discount of over 11 shillings which is highest since July.

Wall Street was narrowly irregular.

CROSS RATES

London, Oct 24

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (7.936) 7.934
New York on Bombay (36.97) 36.96
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 7/8) 0.91 7/8
London on Milan (92.93) 92.90
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) 1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct 24

Chicago wheat opened quiet with December at 1.14 1/4. Prices showed a tendency to decline on scattered liquidation and outside selling due to no important developments.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 24

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 98 1/4, March 92 1/2 and May 92. Prices later reacted on hedge selling and realising prompted by weak foreign advices.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Bombay, Oct 24
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 3 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 3 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 3 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 3 6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

	Bombay, Oct 24 10-0 p.m.
Silver ready	49 5 6
Silver 1st settlement	49 6 0
Silver 2nd settlement	49 8 0
Gold ready	35 3 0
Gold 1st settlement	35 3 0
Gold 2nd settlement	35 2 9
Sovereigns	22 3 6

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Oct 24

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 73 1/4) dol 73 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 46 1/2) dol 45 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 75 7/8) dol 77 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 145 1/4) dol 146 5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 24

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

Gold Exports

Bombay, Oct 24

Gold valued at Rs. 37,46,772 was exported from Bombay to Europe and America for the week ending to-day.

The Dollar line steamer 'President Garfield' which sailed from Bombay on Monday carried a consignment of gold worth Rs. 1,78,735 for New York.

The P. and O. mail steamer which sailed from Bombay on Saturday carried five shipments of bar gold of the following description:—Bar gold valued at Rs. 6,39,039 for London, optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam; Rs. 4,17,724 for New York, optional London; Rs. 4,68,629 for New York optional London, Paris or Amsterdam; and bar gold worth Rs. 4,25,252 and Rs. 16,17,393 for London.

The total quantity of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,85,36,13,375.

THUNDERSTORMS IN SOUTH MADRAS

POONA, Oct. 24.

Thunderstorms have caused fairly widespread rain in South Madras and Mysore, local rain in the Kumaon Hills and a few falls in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Tenasserim, North Madras Coast and Bombay Deccan. Trivandrum and Nellore and Coonoor report 3/4 of an inch each, and Gaya 1/2 an inch

FORECAST: Thundershowers are likely to be fairly widespread in the Madras Presidency and Mysore. Thunderstorms are likely to occur locally in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Bengal and South Deccan and at a few stations in Lower Burma and Assam, and in and near the western Himalayas. —A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Oct. 24

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —002 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 92.4 degrees 3.3 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.7 degrees 2.6 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 62 p.c.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 6630 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 12h. 7mts. (I.S.T.) on Friday October 23.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED OCT. 24.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.17 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 23-10-36	2894000	2912000
Receipts Yesterday 23-10-36	80000	96000
Exports to date 23-10-36	1387000	1218000
Stock at Ports 23-10-36	2494000	2626000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-10-36	2179000	221000
Stock at Liverpool 23-10-36	781000	443000
Visible Supply 23-10-36	5913000	5632000
Quantity in sight 23-10-36	5468000	5307000
Quantity out of sight 23-10-36	2806000	2561000

Bombay Sugar

	Bombay, Oct. 24. Rs. a. p.
Java ready	13 10 0
Oct. shipment	3 12 0
Nov-Dec. shipment	3 11 6
Jan-Mar. shipment	3 11 0
Kesar ready	13 0 0
Saraya ready	12 15 0
Spot Java	F.4.35

AIR MAIL SERVICE TO NIGERIA

Commencing with the service due to leave Khartoum on Tuesday, the 20th October 1936, and arrive at Kano on Wednesday, the 21st idem, the Khartoum-Kano weekly air mail service of Imperial Airways will be extended to Lagos via Kaduna, Minna and Oshogbo. The plane will arrive at Lagos on each Thursday.

The existing rates of air mail fee, viz. 7 annas per half ounce of letters and packets, in addition to postage and 4 annas per postcard, inclusive of postage, for Nigeria carried by air up to Kano, will apply to correspondence to be carried by the extended service to Lagos.

SARBWAJANIN DURGA PUJA

Sarbwajanin Durga Puja of the Bengali residents of Bombay will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) as under:

Dashami Puja, 9-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Procession and Immersion of Image 5-30 p.m. Bijoya Sammilan and Theatrical Performances 9 p.m.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Following a further decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 219/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and in the absence of any important buying prices declined to Rs. 219 on tired long liquidation.

The undertone of the market was easy. The U. S. ginning report due on Monday is likely to be slightly above 8 million bales.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 points but the market opened easy at a loss of 5 points which influenced some selling in the local market and Broach A/M declined to Rs. 218/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m as under:—

Broach A-M	218	12	0
Oomra D-J	195	12	0
Oomra March	195	0	0
Bengal D-J	156	12	0
Bengal March	156	8	0

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Yesterday London gold prices improved 1 1/2d. to £7-2-2 1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate was 11 points down at 105-10 dollar-sterling cross rate was 4.88 29/32. London silver prices improved 1/16d. to 19 15/16d. owing to short supplies. India was a buyer and a seller and the market was idle. New York silver was placed at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal prices were unchanged to 5 points down. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 1.2 15/32. In the local market there was restricted business in silver but gold was fairly steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
GOLD—			
Ready	35	3	6
Aso	35	3	6
Kartak	35	3	6
SILVER—			
Ready	49	8	0
Aso	49	8	0
Kartak	49	9	6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Oct. 23.

October	44.60
December	44.80—85
March	45.10+10

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 23.

Spot	19 15/16
Forward	19 15/16

GOLD.

London, Oct. 23.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7-2-2 1/2

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 22nd October	3,688
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	57,818
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	96,130
Decrease	39,312

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
Jan. 178 May 153 at Cross Rate 4.88 29/32.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1937 220—Liverpool May 6.58 Rs. 66 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1937 220—New York May 11.87 Rs. 50 at Cross Rate 4.88 29/32.

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 221 1/2; Highest 221 1/2; Lowest 220 1/2; Closing 220 3/4.

Oomra D/J. Op. 199; Highest 199; Lowest 197 3/4; Closing 197 3/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 159 3/4; Highest 159 3/4; Lowest 158 1/4; Closing 158 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-11-36) Rs. 6.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 17.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 24th day of October 1936.

Broach Fully Good Quality

(B.T.)	Vaidas April-May 1936-37
10-30	Rs. 220/8
12-30	Rs. 219/4
2-30	Rs. 219
4-30	Rs. 218/8
	April-May
Highest	Rs. 220/12
Lowest	Rs. 218/8
Settlement rate	Rs. 219

Cotton Mill Shares In Fair Demand

Tata Steels Barely Steady

Absence Of Important Business

BOMBAY: October 24.

The local Market was barely steady with a marked absence of any important business. Cotton Mill Shares are in slightly better enquiry while Tata Steel Shares fluctuated within a narrow range.

Budly differences were narrow with Rs. 2-13 for Tata Steel Deferreds, As. 12 for Tata Steel Ordinary, while Bombay Dyeings were done at a premium of Rs. 2.

There exists a fairly large open business in the market and Bulls show spirit of accommodation to their Bear friends and will be willing to carry all open business to the "Moorat Settlement."

At the moment the market is irregular and we do not look for any material change in the near future. It will be advisable to await further developments.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, October 24.

	Rs	as
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	280	0
500 Bombay Cotton	10	0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	712	8
250 Bradbury	62	9
100 Century (nil)	141	4
100 Central India (Rs. 4) XD	235	4
100 Colaba (nil)	130	0
100 Coorla	90	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	270	0
1 E D Sassoon (nil)	0	2 6
100 Finlay (nil)	105	0
100 Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	203	12
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,620	0
100 Indore (nil)	43	2
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	62	8
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	223	2
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	560	0
100 Madhavji	6	0
250 Madras United	25	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	872	8
250 Model	38	12
50 Mysore (Rs. 2)	85	10
200 New Great (nil)	143	12
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	54	0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	265	0
25 Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	35	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1855	0
50 Simplex (Re 1-2)	68	2
100 Swadeshi (Rs 4)	183	2
100 Swan (nil)	80	0
25 Tata (nil)	9	0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,160	0
1000 Western	737	8
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	116	0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	36	0
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1 591	4
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	392	8
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	136	4
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-10)	139	12
5 Union (As. 4)	5	9
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	36	6
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	127	8
160 Indian (Rs. 10 plus 3)	490	0
40 Katni Def. (Rs. 35-1)	2,100	0
100 Katni ord. (Rs. 10 plus 3)	355	0
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	273	12
10 Punjab (Rs. 12)	25	14
100 Shahabad (Rs. 15)	493	2
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	143	0
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter (Rs. 12)	13	6
15-17 New India (Rs. 1-4)	42	12
200 Oriental (125)	5,325	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	4
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	158	2
100 Andhra Valley (45)	1663	12
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	12
50 B'bay Tram (2-8)	155	5
100 Bombay Suburban	215	0
10 Broach	12	12
100 Karachi (4)	260	0
100 Poona (Rs. 4)	260	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	200	0
100 Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	185	15
1000 Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1585	0
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	912	8
100 C. Province	99	8
100 Dhond Baramati	106	8
100 Gujarat	95	0
100 Mandra Bhon	103	4
100 Pachora Jamner	99	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 24.

Century (140/10) 141 140 141
Bom. Dyeing. (707/8) 710 715 710 712
Kohinoor (228/12) 230 228
Central India (233/12) 238 235 236
New Great (145) 146 144 143
Simplex (68/2) 68
Swadeshi (180/10) 182 183
Bundi (36/4) 36/6 36/4
I. Cement (493/2) 495 493 490
Punjab (25/14) 25/14
Shahabad (495) 496 493 492 493
Andhra (1672/8) 1675 1663 1665 1663
Tata Hydro (186/4) 186 185/10 186/2 185/15
Tata Power (1596/4) 1592 1600 1598 1585 1587
Tram. Ord. (155) 154/11
T. Steel Ord. (200/8) 201 301/8 300/8
T. Steel Ord. (200/8) 201 201/8 200/8 200/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 172/4) 173 172/12
Bellapur (210/10) 211 212 214
B. Steam (270/10) 271/14
B. Burma (531/14) 536 538 532 538

100 Sara Sirajguaje	103	4
500 Tapty Valley (17-8)	775	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur (As. 8)	39	0
30 Tata Steel def. (Rs. 7-8)	800	0
75 Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	200	4
MISCELLANEOUS		
10 Alcock (Rs. 5)	237	8
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10 plus 2)	214	6
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15) XD	270	10
125 B'bay Burma	533	12
50 Bom. Burma Contributory	175	10
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	6	0
50 B. Telephone (2-8) XD	115	12
100 Bleaching (Rs. 4)	126	14
100 I. Radio defd (12)	550	0
100 I. Radio ord (15)	522	8
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	602	8
16 Scindia (Re. 1)	16	11
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	82	0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	16	0
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1547	8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	316	4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87	8
5 p.c. Central India	536	4
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146	4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	160	0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1605	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172	12
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	9	8
7 p.c. Vishnu	677	8

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Oct. 23.

3 per cent	87 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	99 5/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	107 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	111 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	114 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	119 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	115 1/2
3 per cent 1919/52	101 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	107 7/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 24.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 101/4
3 per cent 1951/54 104/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 104/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N. Cash 100/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 107/11
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 112
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 115/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 120
3 per cent U P Bonds 100/6
5 per cent 1939/44 109/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 112
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 107/15

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 121/7
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan 113/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/10
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 126

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 112/6
4 per cent M Deb 1974 111/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 120
6 per cent M Deb. 1954 132/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 132/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened weak at Rs. 100/1 and declined to Rs. 100 to close at Rs. 100/0/6. Next settlement will commence from Oct. 26th.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Oct. 24.

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Oct December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 3/16
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	274 1/8
Banks selling T T	272 1/8
Banks buying T T	269 5/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	786
Banks buying T T	801
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	68 1/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67 3/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	136 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 23rd instant	4.88 7/8
Japan/London 24th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London 24th instant	9.02
Hongkong/London 24th instant	1/8
Shanghai/London 24th instant	1/2 15/32
London/Paris 23rd instant	105.70
London/Belgium 23rd instant	29.02 1/4
London/Switzerland 23rd instant	21.27
London/Berlin 23rd instant	12.16 1/2
London/Stockholm 23rd instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 23rd instant	4.88 13/16
London/Amsterdam 23rd instant	9.06 3/4
London/Italy 23rd instant	92.90
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 22nd instant	£7-2-1
Gold 23rd instant	£7-2-2 1/2
Silver London Ready 22nd instant	19 7/8
23rd instant	19 15/16
Silver London Forward 22nd instant	19 7/8
23rd instant	19 15/16
Silver New York Rady. 22nd instant	45
23rd instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 22nd instant	5/8 p.c.
23rd instant	5/8 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 22nd instant	3/4 p.c.
23rd instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Oct. 24

October	224.40+80
December	212.93 20
January	209.92 80
February	207.90 60
April	206.80 50

Shaukat Ali Pulls Up Anglo-Indian Press

Exploiting Bombay Riots To Justify British Domination?

SAYS, MUSLIMS YIELD TO NONE IN THEIR FERVOUR FOR NATIONALISM

NAGPUR: October 24.

"I confidently predict that the Congress will come out triumphant in General Constituencies and the Muslim League in Muslim Constituencies, during the forthcoming elections," declared Maulana Shaukat Ali, presiding over the Central Provinces and Berar Muslim Political Conference this morning.

Over 150 delegates were present.

Proceeding the Maulana said:—"Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has done well recently in declaring that a large majority of Muslims had always supported the Congress in the Assembly. Muslims yielded to none in their fervour for nationalism." He had no doubt, that the Muslims in co-operation with other progressive groups would strive for the good of the people. He also denounced the attempts of the Anglo-Indian Press "to exploit the Bombay riots and deliver sermon to Hindus and Muslims and advocate the continuance of British domination in India."

Concluding Maulana Shaukat Ali strongly pleaded for Hindu-Muslim unity based on mutual understanding and enjoined on Muslims to elect fourteen honest, selfless members during the elections who will stand as one man.—United Press.

SOLUTION FOR COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Shaukat Ali Urges C. P. Muslim To Stand By League Banner

NAGPUR, Oct. 24.

"Let Hindu majority and the Muslim minority ponder well and realise the fact that they would not advance one step unless they come to an honourable understanding," declared Maulana Shaukat Ali presiding at the Central Provinces Muslim Political Conference this morning.

SHOCKED BY RIOTS.

He added that he was shocked by the Bombay riots and asked what good they expected (both Hindus and Muslims) out of this unfortunate affair.

He wanted to remind the Hindus that a Self-Governing India would be impossible if the majority had not the good-will and co-operation of the minorities and if the Hindus (the majority community) were not prepared to concede Muslim demands. The Congress scored successes in the Assembly because of Muslim co-operation, with it which showed that they could achieve the common goal, if they worked together in a friendly spirit.

STAND BY LEAGUE

The speaker exhorted the Muslims of the province to unite under the banner of the Muslim League and its leader, Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

Referring to the forthcoming elections, he stressed the need for sending honest representatives of Muslims to the Legislatures who would be amenable to the discipline of the League and said that with the co-operation of other progressive groups they would work the new Constitution to the best of their ability in order to prove their capacity for administration and then demand the fullest power to govern their country.—A.P.

Shri Shankaracharya, Dr. Kurtakoti, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, was accorded a warm reception on his arrival at Lahore on Tuesday last.

Spanish Notes To Britain

(Continued from Page 21)

A catalogue of precise allegations of violation of the Non-Intervention Pact is contained in two notes from the Spanish Government to the British Foreign Office.

Firstly, a telegram from the Sub-Governor of Bata, Spanish Guinea, stating that the Portuguese motor-ship "Ciudad de Macao", with hull and funnels painted to resemble a German vessel, appeared at 8 a.m. on 14th October and fired at short range and sank a Spanish ship at Fernando Po, and the Captain and 40 crew were drowned. The Portuguese ship then fired ineffectually, on the residence of the Sub-Governor.

The second note alleges that on 8th October, 160 German youths arrived at Seville, on a German boat, with 12 anti-aircraft guns and joined the rebel fronts. On 19th October, 15 German submarines crossed the Straits, and, on 20th October, the armoured ship "Deutschland" sailed for Malaga and Valencia receiving, 'en route', orders for a German seaplane in the service of the insurgents.—Reuter.

NOT LEFT COMMITTEE

LONDON: October 23.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee, M. Maisky, interviewed by Reuter, said that Russia has not left the Committee. The Soviet delegate to the Non-Intervention Committee stated that Russia will participate in the Sub-Committee meeting at 10-30 a.m. to-morrow.—Reuter.

PORTUGAL'S DECISION A BOMBSHELL

International Repercussions Feared

PARIS, October 24.

The decision of Portugal to break off relations with the Spanish Government, which was announced early this morning, has created a profound stir in diplomatic circles here. While in view of the possible international repercussions the greatest reticence is being observed it is expected that Portugal, Italy and Germany will shortly recognise the insurgent Government at Burgos as the "Legal" Government of Spain, in which case they would argue that there is nothing to prevent them delivering war material to a "Legal" Government. Likewise since the U. S. S. R. and France would continue to recognise the Madrid Government as legal there would be no legal bar to their delivering to it arms and munitions.

SOVIET URGED TO ELUCIDATE.

As a result of a strong pressure put by other members at this morning's non-Intervention Sub-Committee,—M. Maisky has undertaken to ask the Soviet Government for further elucidation of yesterday's letter. Specific questions on which the Committee is understood to desire a reply is:—Does the U. S. S. R. still consider itself bound by the non-Intervention Agreement on the same terms as other parties thereto"?

Earl Plymouth opened the morning's discussions stating that he was at a loss to understand the meaning of the Soviet letter.

"VIOLATION OF AGREEMENT."

Signor Grandi followed, pointing out that the U. S. S. R. without awaiting the findings of the Committee, in accordance with the Committee's own rules of procedure, had itself decided, and stated as a fact that other countries had violated the Agreement.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON MADRID

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The insurgent wireless claims the capture of Mostoles also Montsancristobal, north-east of Madrid and states that the insurgents will begin a general attack on the Capital from four points when Escurial is captured which is expected shortly.

Elsewhere, Government claim successes on the Aragon Front where they assert that a column of Moors has been routed near Tardienta and in the Oviedo province at Espina, while the insurgents claim to have repulsed a Government attack at Castrodelrio near Cordoba.—Reuter's Special.

LIFE OF BLUM GOVT. HANGS IN BALANCE

Secret To Soviet's Attitude

BIARRITZ, Oct. 24.

A decision vital to the life of the Blum Government is being hotly debated by Radical Socialists' meeting in Congress here. The question centres round continued co-operation with Communists and the situation has been considerably darkened for M. Blum by the attitude adopted by the Soviet's yesterday regarding non-intervention.

The Conference was influenced yesterday by the stirring appeal by M. Herriot for continued co-operation, but the news of the Soviet decision has almost nullified this, and the co-operation of Radical Socialists in maintaining the Government is now in graver doubt than it has ever been.—Reuter.

MAHATMA AND JAWAHAR

Gujarat Tour Programme

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 24.

It is understood that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is coming with Mahatmaji on Oct. 28 and goes straight to Rajkot.

He returns on Oct. 30 with Gandhiji.

LOVE LEADS TO RUGBY CLUB CRISIS

WINDSOR.

An "epidemic" of marriages is worrying Windsor Rugby Club officials, because—

Since the end of last season, eight members have been married and some have decided not to turn out this season.

"We'll have to stop the wedding bells ringing otherwise by Christmas we shall not have a team at all," said the president, Mr. L.W.S. Howard, at a meeting.

"So many young men give up the game when they take a wife.

"The best thing to do is to appeal to the sportsmanship of Windsor girls and ask them to look elsewhere for husbands—at least until the end of the season."

The secretary reported that he had received a letter from the treasurer, who apologised for being absent, and asked to be excused because he was on honeymoon in Worcestershire.

"Really gentlemen," commented the president, "this has got to stop! I have never known such a crop of weddings during my 20 odd years' association with the club. The only consolation is that there are not so very many single members left."

The Aryan Excelsior celebrated the 71st Death Anniversay of the late Mr. Sakharam Laxuman Jayakar, the father and founder of the Prabhu Seminary, on Friday evening, at the Majestic Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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Each copy issued during the month of Oct. will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

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News From Far & Near

SON PLANS FAKE RESCUE TO IMPRESS MOTHER

When arrested near a house in Parkside Avenue, Barnehurst, Kent a one-armed man is alleged to have told the police:—

"Good God, what a fool I have been. I know a girl there. Her mother has stopped us meeting. I intended to sprinkle some petrol in the front room and then set it alight, then rush in and rescue her. As a result, I hoped, her mother would let us meet again."

The man, Frederick Summers, of Gaysham Avenue, Ilford, was remanded in custody on a charge of being a suspected person. The police asked for a medical report.

Detective-Inspector Mitchell said that following a statement from a man at Bexleyheath Police Station, he found a tin of petrol in the front garden of a house in Parkside Avenue.

He and another police officer hid in an alley-way where a few minutes later he arrested Summers.

Spanish Rebels Not Fighting For Christianity, Says Archbishop

"The future is utterly dark..... I am sure that the Government is right to re-arm our country," writes the Archbishop of York in his monthly letter to the diocese of York.

"I am sure," he continues, "that those who answer the call for recruits are rightly responding to a claim which a Christian nation is right to make.

Earlier in his letter the Archbishop refers to "lunatic nationalism" and "irrational violence." Respecting the Spanish war he writes:

"Efforts have been made to persuade us that the military rebels in Spain represent Christianity in its conflict with atheism. Of course, that is ridiculous.

"There was a constitutional Government in Spain, rather weak, but legally established. The patriotist course would have been to rally to it and increase its authority, and especially to strengthen its control over its turbulent extremists.

"Instead of this, the military chiefs initiated an armed rebellion, thereby throwing the Government into the hands of the extreme factions. No result was from that time either possible or conceivable which is not disastrous.

"Either a Socialist faction, in which, as a result of the rebellion, anti-Christian forces are dominant, will impose a regime which multitudes will detest, or else the Army will set up a dictatorship in alliance with a Church that has, on the whole, steadily resisted the development of popular education and, therefore, will owe its position of influence to the lawless exercise of armed forces."

NO SCHOOL FEES FOR ITALIAN FATHERS OF 8

Fathers of eight or more will have their children educated free in Italy in future.

This was one of the measures decided by Mussolini and the Cabinet in their new efforts to raise the birth rate.

Married men will be preferred to bachelors for all State and municipal posts.

More money is allotted for marriage and birth premiums.

Special prizes will be given to mothers of twins and triplets.

The restrictions on the marriage of members of armed forces, public authorities, and women employed in mental hospitals are removed.

BISHOP DENOUNCES NOVELISTS

Criticism of the "bitter scorn and contempt which some novelists pour upon marriage," was made by the Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Garbett), who also used strong words about divorce, when addressing a diocesan conference last month.

"I do not know which is the more contemptible," he said, "the weakness of the man who takes the blame for a sin he has not committed or the meanness of the woman who expects him to do so."

WHY THE KING SMILES.

King Edward smiles when he passes the great clock tower of Abergeldie Castle, Deeside.

For a boy climbed that tower and put the hands of the clock an hour fast.

Workers in the fields, passers-by, visitors put their watches right by the clock. Murmured: "How time flies."

But the culprit was found and punished by his father. The clock tower has been locked ever since.

King Edward smiles at it all now—he was the Boy Who Played With Time.

DANCING CHAMPION AS CORONATION MAYOR.

The world's ball-room dancing champion, Mr. W. H. Heath, of putney, has been unanimously elected Mayor of Wandsworth for the coming year.

This will be a memorable year for the borough, for in addition to the local arrangements for Coronation festivities 1937 will witness the opening of the new £500,000 Wandsworth civic centre.

FIERCE FIGHT FOLLOWS BRITISH FASCIST RALLY

Mosley Bleeds And Women Are Trampled On

Women were trampled on in a stampede and fight after Sir Oswald Mosley addressed a Fascist rally at Holbeck Moor near Leeds, last month.

Twelve people were treated at the Royal Infirmary. One man was seriously injured. Many others received minor wounds as the result of stone-throwing.

Nearly 50,000 people watched Sir Oswald's arrival, and soon after he began to address the crowd from the top of a van trouble broke out. Anti-Fascists trying to shout him down came into conflict with Blackshirts and soon about 100 men were fighting. Mounted police restored order.

Sir Oswald continued to speak through increasing uproar. He ended his address dodging from side to side as stones were thrown at him. Twice he was struck.

"AMBUSHED."

Police reinforcements, rushed to the moor, were swept away by the crowd when the Fascists moved off, but regained control. Followed by a crowd thousands strong the procession made towards the city until in Holbeck Lane it was "ambushed."

Sir Oswald was hit on the cheek by a stone, but with blood streaming from his face, continued to march at the head of the procession.

Three men were arrested and will appear before the magistrates charged with disorderly conduct. Sir Oswald has stated that he will not take proceedings against them.—"News Chron'cle."

AUTHOR OF 113 NOVELS ILL.

Eighty-year-old George B. Burgin, author of 113 novels, who hopes to write 120, is fighting ill-health in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

If he wins the fight, he'll probably get that record, for he has three novels planned for this year alone. Since 1894 he has written about 17,000,000 words.

TURKS PROTEST TO LEAGUE

The Turkish Government has protested at the gift to the new League Palace by Austria of tapestry showing defeat of Turks by Charles V. at the siege of Vienna.

This was first siege, in 1529. Turks had been advancing rapidly up the Danube Valley for some years under Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent. He defeated and killed the King of Hungary at battle of Mohacs. Ferdinand of Austria was one of the claimants for throne of Hungary Suleiman supported his rival, invaded Austria, besieged Vienna, but failed to take it.

Turks remained in possession of Hungary for 150 years. There were intermittent wars with Austria. One of these led to second siege of Vienna, 1683. Austrians, commanded by Prince Starhemberg, ancestor of present Fascist leader, were almost starved out, but were rescued at last by John Sobieski, King of Poland. Turks were then rapidly driven out of Hungary by Prince Eugene, Marlborough's ally.

The picture has since been removed from the League Palace.

Divorce At 94

Webb L. Emily, a 94-year-old Civil War veteran of New York is suing for divorce from his fourth wife, who is aged 42.

Recommended by I. M. S. Doctors

Batliwalla Ague Mixture

And AGUE PILLS

For Malaria, Influenza, Plague, Typhoid and all Sorts of Fevers.

Batliwalla Tonic Pills (Tabatka Raja)

(For Rejuvenation.) For any sorts of debility after fever Gives vigour and strength and makes old man young.

Sole Selling Agents:—

P. M. Patni & Co., Princess St., BOMBAY, 2. Telegraphic Address:— "LIGATURE."

BISHOP PREFERS WAR AS "LESSER OF EVILS"

War as "the lesser of two evils" was discussed by the Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Garbett) when he referred to the European situation last month.

"Is war worse than injustice on a gigantic scale?" he asked, addressing the Winchester Diocesan Conference. "May it not sometimes be the lesser of two evils?"

"In the near future we may have to choose between war or the loss of freedom. Liberty can often only be preserved at the cost of life and sacrifice. I hold that a Christian is justified in supporting the policy of national rearmament."

Referring to the Spanish civil war, he said:

"We are rightly filled with horror at the cruelties perpetrated on priests, monks and nuns; at the burning of churches, the savage murders committed by Communists.

"But I feel it impossible to regard as Christians a movement whose leaders use Moslem Moors against their fellow countrymen; who shoot captives whose only crime is that they have fought for the government to whom they have given their obedience and whose cruelties in reprisals have been apparently as frequent and barbarous as those committed by their foes, who claim no allegiance of Christ."

A LOOK ROUND THE WORLD

Fascist Germ Active In Japan

Seigo Nakano And His Dictatorial Ambitions

TOKYO, (By Air Mail.)

"Fascism is growing rampant among urban as well as rural population of Japan owing to increasing discontent arising out of the present government's taxation policy," writes the Tokyo correspondent of the International Information Service.

"The recent announcement made by Dr. Eiichi Baba raising the income-tax by 30 per cent, the beer tax by 60 per cent and the death duty by 100 per cent has come as a shock to the already groaning populace who are now more and more confident that their only salvation lies in making the state entirely responsible for their economic life. They are, accordingly, flocking together under the banner of Seigo Nakano, a fifty-year old statesman who has for long dreamt of himself as a Japanese Mussolini thinking of the time when his East Society will swell into enormous proportions and boost him to power.

The new taxation budget which also includes higher rates on land and property and a levy on national bonds has been, without doubt, occasioned by the heavy demands on national exchequer made by Army, Navy and the Air Force and this has furnished the fascist leader, more members for his own organisation.

THE FASCIST LEADER.

Seigo Nakano's fascist aspirations evolved themselves when he became discontented with the Kokumin Domei, powerful Japanese political party and told the council members that he was going to pull down all the political factions and set up a new one. On that very day was founded the Toho Kai or the East Society, Japan's first fascist organisation.

A large number of newspapermen, agitators and economists and a small radical section of the army immediately rallied round him.

He put himself in touch with Ikki Kita the notorious re-actionary whom he sent to Italy and Germany in order to study the working of dictatorship, first hand.

Although considerable amount of money has since then flowed in the East Society and was, in part, the main cause of his party's success at the general elections sometime ago, nevertheless it has not been found enough to transform this budding organisation into a powerful political party in the Nippon Diet. Nakano hopes, however, that his object will now be achieved owing to the discontent produced by the raising of taxation.

He has already secured the support of Rikizo Hirano, leader of the Kodo Kai party as also of some members of the People's Front, the Patriots' Political alliance and of the Japanese Labour Party.

FASCIST'S STRONGEST ALLY.

His strongest ally is Count Juichi Terauchi, the 57 years old general and actually the war-minister in the present government.

General Terauchi is an ardent fascist and although unable to assist Nakano financially has found a peculiarly ingenuous way of helping the fascist cause. He insists on more and more armaments thereby winning the favour of the army for himself and his political ideas while at the same time killing the sympathy of the people for the Government as constituted at present.

He believes that the people annoyed with the policy of the actual government will flock together under the fascist banner of Seigo Nakano thereby bringing matters nearer to his heart's desire.

In one of his pamphlets published recently on "The Nation's Determination in a National Crisis" he openly advocated State control of country's economic life.

(Copyright by I. I. Service).

Strange News From Russia

PARIS, (By Air Mail.)

Strange news is filtering through private channels from Moscow that the recent eye-witness descriptions of the execution of Trotskyist traitors are as baseless as the ancient Riga report regarding Soviet Russia and that Stalin's "comrades in revolution" are all alive and well, doing secret political work.

Zinovieff, it is reported, is at work in a tiny settlement situated near Salikamsk in the Urals, Kameneff is near Olekminsk on the Lena River and Smirnov at Ustev Sysolk, an air-base to the north west of Moscow.

The main object of the much publicised trial is alleged to be the Soviets' usual way of terrifying the potential saboteurs.

It is recalled that similar things have taken place in Soviet history. Prof. Ramzin was sentenced in 1931 to ten years' imprisonment but served only two days. His friend sentenced to be shot and posted as executed appeared a few weeks later, as a doctor in Saporosche prison.

The rumour is further strengthened by the mention that the Ogpu's journal which gave full reports to the public about the traitors' trial has not so far mentioned about their execution. It is believed that truth leaked out when Madame Krupskaya, Lenin's widow unintimidated by threats that Stalin "would find a new widow for Lenin" set herself against reconciliation with the Dictator, until at last in despair, he told her the truth behind it all.—I.I.S.

Will King Edward Wear S. African Crown?

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

That King Edward should put on a separate crown for South Africa at the Coronation ceremony at Westminster is the insistent demand made by Mr. Charles Te Water the South African High Commissioner, under instructions from General Hertzog.

The demand is reported to have created considerable inconvenience to the Coronation Committee under the Chairmanship of the Duke of York.—I.I.S.

The Hero Of Palestinian Revolutionaries

JERUSALEM (By Air Mail.)

"Fauzi Kaukji, the romantic hero of the Palestinian revolutionaries, who has been evading the British intelligence officers and hiding himself in the outskirts of Nablus, has been wounded," writes our Jerusalem correspondent.

"Only a few weeks ago, the street urchins loitering about the sunny corners of the holy city were crying hoarse for the Palestinian cause: "Buy a picture of our hero and help the Arab Relief Fund." To-day, with the possibilities of peace in the horizon, this cry has changed into a wailing sign: "Buy a picture of our wounded hero."

It is reported that he got it in a skirmish with British troops in the neighbourhood of Jenin.

Fauzi Kaukji is not a Palestinian Arab. He is Syrian by birth and has Turkish blood in his veins. Tall and stately, in his early forties, with fair hair and ruddy complexion, he looks more like a European than a native of the Near East.

With a short-sleeved khaki shirt, riding breaches and boots as his permanent attire, he is among the keenest horsemen in the entire Arab territories. Although a fanatic in political ideas, he has affability and charm of manner which would impress the most un-sympathetic stranger. Behind him stands a long military record of fighting against the Allied Powers in the Great War, of service in the French police force in Syria and of terrorist exploits against the French civilians. A permanent exile from Syria by the order of the French authorities who sentenced him to death in his absence; an exile also from Saoudi Arabia where King Ibn Saoud declared that he mad made mis-use of the kind hospitality accorded to him. Fauzi Kaukji is an inveterate opponent of Zionism and of British Imperialism.—(Copyright by I.I. Service).

HOME SECRETARY "DRIVES" INTO OFFICE

Sir John Simon As Captain Of Royal And Ancient St. Andrews

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

With a good drive, about 180 yards long, Sir John Simon, the Home Secretary, played himself into office as captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club here.

The newly-elected captain always takes office by driving the first ball in the Autumn Medal Competition

The ancient ceremony, which was performed by King Edward VIII when Prince of Wales, and more recently by the Duke of York, took place at 8-45 a.m.

Sir John, surrounded by a large crowd, faced his ordeal well, and sent the ball flying over the heads of the caddies, clustered along the fairway. It was caught by John Melville, of St. Andrews, who received the traditional gold sovereign as a reward.

Among the new members elected to the famous club was H. H. the Aga Khan.—Reuter.

In a match under Rugby Northern Union rules for the county championship, Yorkshire lost to Lancashire, the score being 6—28. In a friendly match, Wigan beat Cote Basque Biaritz by 21 points to 15.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Just a week more only—On next Sunday, November 1, our party from Bombay will be leaving for Sind—to visit Karachi, Sukkur Barrage, Larkana and Mohanjo-Daro, and to attend the All-India Children's Gathering at Hyderabad.

I believe those of you who have not been able to join the party, will be with them in the spirit at least—And wherever we go, sure, we shall remember you, too. I shall be writing to you the accounts of our journey through these columns regularly.

And I want you also to do one thing. To prove that you wanted to be with us and could not do so on account of certain unavoidable reasons, you should write to your sisters and brothers that would be collecting there, a message of love and greeting. . . .

You like this idea very much, I hope. So you will arrive there through your letter at least. You can write to the children c/o. Dada—"Gulistan," Hyderabad (Sind): The letters will arrive quite safe.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S EDUCATION.

I had the pleasure, some time back, to visit the Nutan Shikshan Bal Mandir at Vile Parle and the Santa Cruz Bal Mandir at Santa Cruz. The former institution is run under the guidance of Syt. S. N. Namle, and the latter by Shrimati Lilavati Khandwalla. They were both kind enough to show me round their respective schools for which I am very thankful to them.

The children's education these days has lots of improvements. Children to-day, therefore, have greater opportunities to learn better things than we did in our own days. They also have the advantage of being taught by persons who are really interested in giving education for the sake of education—And above all, the children in these Bal Mandirs are handled at quite a tender age.

Children at both these institutions looked very happy and cheerful. They have been so trained that they themselves feel interested in their work, and on this account, you would find them all engrossed in one or the other thing—either reading, or doing sums, or drawing pictures—just something to keep them busy. Then they would come to show to their teachers, what they have done, and their 'shabash' works wonders with them.

And I too wish them the best of luck to become really all that our Motherland expects them to be. One finds a bit difficult sometimes to finish notes like this one, but one has to—so, I must end it by once more thanking Syt. Namle Bhai and Shrimati Lilavati Behn for their kindness in giving me the happiness of being—for a short time though—in the happy atmosphere, which they have the fortune and privilege to remain in always!

* * * *

THE TALKING PICTURE.

Lakshmi was five and Saraswathi was six, when they went to their first talking picture. They came home excited and thrilled, like two little birds who had returned from their first flight.

On the morrow, in their little study, they began piecing together their fairyland experience of the previous night. But before they had gone far, they became suddenly perplexed.

"How could the pictures have talked and sung?" cried Lakshmi.

"How?" echoed Saraswathi.

"Perhaps we were only dreaming", said Lakshmi.

They looked at each other. Their eyes grew large and thoughtful and for some time they stood like two little stone goddesses. Then Saraswathi awoke with sudden inspiration.

"I have it!" she cried.

On the wall was hanging a family photo.

"Look" she said, pointing with quivering tiny fingers, "there we are,, you and I. Why don't *our* pictures talk or sing? Because we weren't talking or singing when the photographer opened his box at us, were we? That was it!"

"So," chimed in Lakshmi, "that was it. The photographer took his pictures when the men and women were talking and singing."

"Yes!" cried Saraswathi.

* * * *

CARE FOR THE FEET.

Foot exercises can be done while you are sitting down or in bed!

When you are lying down, stretch your legs out as far as you can, then one foot at a time curl your toes towards you, then reverse the exercise and point them towards the end of the bed-rail—as far as they will go.

When you are standing curl your toes downwards so that in the process you lift the arch from the floor. When you are sitting cross your legs, and, pointing the toe, turn the foot round and round in circles, first one way and then the other. Ordinary tiptoe exercises are also excellent.

Never wear a new pair of shoes straight away for any length of time; always "break them in" first by wearing them in the house.

Between the ages of six and eight years is the time when a great deal of damage is often done to the feet and the foundation of future corns laid. Children grow fast, but this is sometimes forgotten, especially where boots and shoes are concerned. The immediate result of such forgetfulness is that the foot is frequently confined in a boot or shoe that is just too small for it, but this will be enough to prevent the proper expansion of the toes.

The Third-All-India Children's Gathering will be held at Hyderabad (Sind) from November 8 to 10 (both days inclusive).

The Bombay party of boys and girls will leave on November 1, Sunday morning.

They will also visit Karachi, Sukkur Barrage, Larkana, Mohan-jo-Daro, etc., etc.

Have you sent your things for the All-India Children's Exhibition?

* * * *

MOUNTAINS FROM SEA.

New mountains may be growing under the sea, according to Professor F. A. Vening Meinesz, of the State University, Utrecht, who has travelled through large areas of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans in a Dutch submarine, recording variations in the earth's gravity as he went.

From the records he deduced that there are at least two areas of special instability—the East and West Indies. The East Indies, which are but an extension of the Himalayas, are probably still rising. That is the conclusion which the professor draws from the peculiar variations in the earth's gravity, as measured in neighbouring seas. Millions of years hence, he says, this extension of the Himalayas may be as lofty as the mountains explorers now know.

In the West Indies a new mountain chain may also arise. As the line of the West Indies leads directly through Trinidad to Venezuela, the mainland also may be affected.

* * * *

FLOWERS LIKE AN ANIMAL.

Flowers that eat creatures belonging to the animal "kingdom" are by no means unknown. But one of the strangest of these is one that itself resembles a member of the same "kingdom."

This is the "swan flower." It grows in Florida and looks very much like a swan when viewed from the side, except that that it is pink. Among the folds of its petals is a kind of maw into which insects crawl to get at the source of a delicate odour. But there the insects are trapped and eaten.

* * * *

PAPER LADIES.

When it is not possible to go out we have to make the best of things indoors. Paper ladies is a good game to play in seaside lodgings, where there is usually not much room for romping about, and very few toys available. All you want is a pair of scissors and a ladies' fashion paper or draper's catalogue, or even a newspaper which contains advertisements of clothes.

THE YOUNG GYMNAST.

It is very easy to make up families from these paper ladies and gentlemen and let them have all sorts of exciting adventures. You must give them names, of course, and let them live in little houses made by arranging books on the table.

When you play this game at home you can make the figures more durable by pasting them on to cardboard, and you can make the game more interesting by letting them ride in motor-cars.

* * * *

A GAME ON THE BEACH.

One player is Father Neptune and one is the Tide. The rest are just themselves. When Father Neptune calls "Tide In" the Tide runs and touches as many of the players as he can before Father Neptune calls "Tide Out."

The last player to be caught by the Tide becomes the new Tide, and at the end of the game the

PLAYING WITH MARBLES.

PLAYING AT BRAHMINS.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Tide that has caught the most number of people is the winner.

* * * *

SOME RIDDLES.

When is a bill like a pistol?

When it is presented and discharged.

Why is the letter "d" like good advice well taken?

Because it makes men mend.

If a hog dressed up, what kind of a tie would he wear?

A pigsty.

When is a sick man a contradiction?

When he is an impatient patient.

Who was the greatest runner?

Adam, because he was the first of the human race.

* * * *

TONGUE TWISTER.

An artist went to sea, to see what he could see at sea. The sea was all the artist saw, and when he saw he'd seen the sea, proceeded he the sea to draw, and since I've often seen the sea, I've seen the scene the artist saw.

* * * *

WATCH THEIR HOME-WORK.

Whether or not the parent believes in homework for grade pupils, if such work is a school requirement, the child should be helped to adjust himself to meet it successfully.

"I'm so disappointed, Allan", remarked Mrs. Butler to her husband one evening as they looked over their little son's school report.

"You know, Jack has brains. I did hope he would rank higher than this. His marks are shocking. I spoke to his teacher about it, and she said that he never seems to have prepared his homework. Do you think Miss Roland is really efficient? The school is often very ready to blame the homework when a child has a poor standing. I am inclined to think it may be poor teaching. I send him off so regularly to his studies. Of course, he is sensitive and easily discouraged. He may lose heart when a difficulty presents itself".

"I wonder", said her husband thoughtfully, "if the trouble does not lie just there. Before we blame the teacher, how would it be if we watch him at his homework? Let us see if he is really doing it as he should".

"Perhaps you are right. I noticed that he was fidgeting about a great deal last night, but concluded he had finished his work".

The following evening Mrs. Butler sat where she could watch Jack's system of studying.

First, he picked up his arithmetic, and for a time all went well. Then he came to a problem that was evidently not so easy. He made one or two attempts at it, frowned and grumbled and finally tossed the book aside in favour of his spelling.

This, too, he was quite happy about for a time. He shut his eyes in concentration and recited the words. Two words proved to be stumbling blocks. Again and again he glanced at his list and found he was making slight mistakes in them. Instead of mastering them, he put away his spelling book. "Have another look at it in the morning", he murmered to himself.

Next in order came his geography. Here he came completely muddled over the rivers in Africa and did not even trouble to trace them on the map. "Never mind, I guess I can pull through. I know all about the river Nile. The others are too hard to bother with", was his objection.

Bedtime came and he had finished nothing.

Later on Mrs. Butler reported to her husband.

"Just what I feared", he said. He is like a soldier who quits under fire. Directly something hard comes along he gives up—a very serious fault. We must check it without delay, or Jack will not amount to very much. I was exactly the same way and hardly a day passes that I do not feel thankful to my mother for her help. Gently but firmly she insisted on my finishing one subject before attempting another. She taught me that it was unmanly to shirk the hard tasks.

She did not scold. Lessons were like a wonderful game. In those days I was very fond of stories about giants. She made use of this and converted a puzzling problem into a giant to be overthrown.

I shall never forget my joy when I accompanied something I had been tempted to lay aside. I had conquered a giant. To-day if I am inclined to follow the line of least resistance and just let things go, I think of those giants".

"Why, Allan!" exclaimed his wife, "I did not realise there was so much at stake. It is something more than high marks. It is character formation."

"Yes. We cannot leave all the responsibility to teachers. Without the self-sacrificing co-operation of the parents the schools can do but little. We must set Jack on the right path with his homework I am confident we shall soon see definite improvement".

* * * *

SOME NECESSARY INFORMATION

1. If you are under 12 years, you can become a Member by paying an admission fee of Four Annas only, and if you are between 12 and 16 years of age you can become a Companion by paying Eight Annas only; but the permission of your parent or guardian is necessary.

2. If you are 16 or over, you can become an Associate of the All-India Children's Association by paying, an admission fee of Rupee One least, but the President of the Local Branch must countersign your form. In case there is no Local Branch. send the form directly.

3. To join the Association there is no distinction of caste, creed, colour or sex. You must only fill up a form, which you can obtain from the Local Branch or directly from: Dada-"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, after the acceptance of which Members will be sent beautiful certificates within a week. Companions within a fortnight, and Associates within a month.

4. Patrons or sympathisers can send their donations to the Secretary or to the Treasurer by Money Order or otherwise, the acknowledgment of receipt for which will be sent as soon as possible. Those will be called Patrons who send a minimum contribution of Rs. 10, or more.

5. We run the "Late Dewan Bhojraj Chandumal Memorial Prize Competition," in which Members and Companions can take part free, and other children under 16, by sending a one-anna stamp as entrance fee. However, the Members and Companions must write their Number positively, and the envelopes or post cards should be marked "Prize Competition" at the left-hand corner. The entries can by all means be sent collectively. On occasions Special Prize Competitions for Associates and others are also organised. Receivers of prizes will do good to acknowledge their receipt at once.

6. A Branch or a Group of the Association could be formed with the minimum membership of 20 and 10 children respectively. Their activities will be to meet under the guidance of some responsible lady or gentleman and conduct Classes once every week at least, where they will try to keep up to the motto and put into practice the aims and objects of the Association slowly and steadily. They should also try to have outings and excursions once a month at least.

7. We invite stories, songs, games, handicrafts, photos, drawings, etc., for publication in various Children's Corners conducted by us. Any such matter written for children or by children will be thankfully received, but it should be either typed or written legibly on one side only of the paper. In no way do we take up the responsbility of returning the matter if it cannot be published, unless proper postage is sent for the purpose. We do not take up the responsibility of procuring also the paper in which the matter may be published.

Kindly send all communications in connection with this Corner and the Children's Association directly to:—

DADA—"GULISTAN,"
KHAR—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

FACIAL EXPRESSIONS.

Your brother—Some one else?—Fearful?—Teasing—Eh!
(Posed by Master Venkanna, Mangalore, S. I.).

FUN WITH THE NUMBER AND ALPHABET.

We can draw various kinds of pictures from the numbers and the alphabets. Here the top picture consists of all the numerical figures, i.e. from 1 to 10. And the bottom one consists of the letters, B, C, E, P, R, S, T, U; X and Y. Try to draw the pictures by arranging the numbers and the letters in their proper order.

—Sent by Bro. H. V. SHUKLA.

WHAT'S THAT?
(Photo by Bro. Harnam V. Motwane).

GOAT IN A VINEYARD.
—(By Lrc. K. Narayan Rao).

Sport From All Quarters

SNOOKER GOLD CUP TOURNAMENT

Six Billiards Professional Will Compete Including Joe Davis

The first class billiards season has opened in England, with the Gold Cup tournament which this year is to be for snooker. The professional competitors number six:—

1. Joe Davis (the champion) is on the scratch mask.
2. H. Lindrum, the Australian, receives a start of 7 pts.
3. Sidney Smith receives a start of 14 pts.
4 Willie Smith receives a start of 18 pts.
5. Tom Newman receives a start of 24 pts.
6. Melbourne Inman, receives a start of 35 pts.

A competition on these lines has never before been arranged, but snooker is exceedingly popular, and as a variation from ordinary billiards it is believed that it will prove a popular attraction.

Davis is definitely the best player at the potting game, but he has been set a big task under the handicap.

Sidney Smith, the youngest of the players, appears to have a better chance.

LATER.

Sidney Smith won five of the six frames at the early session of his match with Melbourne Inman in the Gold Cup tournament, at Thurston's Hall. Scores: (Smith first) were: 63-51, 73-42, 73-38, 48-53, 79-64. 69-55.

At night Smith won at 66—41 and 71—54, and Inman at 61—26, 72—65 (after tie), 71—59 and 59—54.

Close.—Smith 15 games, Inman 9.

AGA KHAN JOINS SELECT COMPANY

Elected To The Royal And Ancient Golf Club Of St. Andrew's

The election of H. H. the Aga Khan to the membership of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, means that he joins the select company.

The Duke of Kent was made an honorary member last year, the King and the Duke of York already enjoying similar distinction.

Both the King and the Duke of York have captained the institution.

This year, the skipper is Sir John Simon He has now "played himself in," and handed over a golden sovereign to the caddie who retrieved the ball.

SIMLA CHESS TOURNAMENT

An open chess tournament was held in Simla from September 24 to October 14 under the auspices of the Simla Y.M.C.A. There were twelve entries.

The tournament was played under the league system, and the International Chess Federation rules were followed. Devi Dutt was first with 10½ points, M. Jan being second with 10 points.

DEMPSEY RETURNING TO THE RING

Exhibition Fight With Former American Amateur Champion

Jack Dempsey, the greatest ring idol America ever had, is to return to the ring. He will fight a two or three round exhibition at Rochester, New York with Eddie Egan, the Oxford Rhodes scholar, former American amateur heavyweight champion and member of the United States Olympic team of 1924.

The bout has been arranged as part of Dempsey's campaign for the re-election of President Roosevelt, and will mark Dempsey's first appearance in the ring since he boxed King Levinsky in an exhibition match in 1932.

Egan first came into the public eye when he challenged Battling Siki to a bout after the negro had defeated Georges Carpentier.

PHIL SCOTT MARRIED

Phil Scott, ex-heavy-weight boxing champion of England, recently married Miss Mary Hindmarsh, aged twenty-one, of Whitley Bay at North Shields register office.

A large crowd of Tyneside boxers gave the ex-champion a cheer.

LEWIS TO FIGHT LEN HARVEY

It is now definitely settled, says Mr. A.J. Elvin, the Wembley director, that John Henry Lewis, the world's cruiser-weight boxing champion, sailed from New York on Oct. 7th and will meet Len Harvery in a title bout, at Wemley on November 9th.

This is a week later than was originally arranged, but Lewis asked for a few days' extra time in order to get acclimatised.

FEATHER-WEIGHT BOXING

An offer has been made to Johnny McGrory (Glasgow), the new British featherweight champion, to meet Dick Corbett (Bethnal Green) in London in November. Corbett has already agreed to terms, but Mr. Johnny Best, who is matchmaker at Earl's Court Stadium, awaits McGrory's reply.

It was stated that should McGroy decline, then Corbett is willing to accept Dave Crowley's £500 challenge.

NOVICES' BOXING TOURNAMENT

The Madras Amateur Boxing Association is organising a Novices' Tournament to be held on Nov. 5, 6 and 7. Entries close on Nov. 3.

Only those who have never won a first place in any boxing tournament are eligible to compete.

Proper entry forms and further details can be had from Mr. P. M. Joseph, Joint Secretary, Y.M.C.A. College, Saidapet.

£150 PAID FOR KING'S NEW CHARGER

Salford Watch Committee sanctioned the sale of Cherry Grove, the prize police horse, to the King's stables at a price of £150. The horse is to become the King's charger.

MOTOR RACING IN AMERICA

Nuvolari Wins George Vanderbilt Cup

The weather was brilliant when 50,000 spectators recently watched the first race of the George Vanderbilt Cup of 300 miles on the new Roosevelt speedway built around Roosevelt Field at a cost of Dols. 1,000,000.

The winner was Tazio Nuvolari, driving an Alfa Romeo. He returned the time of 4 hours 32 minutes 44 seconds and an average speed of 65.998 miles per hour.

Wimille, driving a Bugatti, was second with a time of 4 hours 44 minutes 42 seconds and an average speed of 63.222 miles per hour.

Brivio, driving another Alfa Romeo, was third with a time of 4 hours 45 minutes 44 seconds at an average speed of 62.994 miles per hour.

Nuvolari won a cup and £5,000 and also £1,480 for winning 74 out of 75 laps. Brivio won the other lap while Nuvolari was refuelling.

BEST BRITISH ATHLETE OF THE YEAR

A G. K. Brown, winner of the 440 yards A.A.A. championship at the White City, last July, has been awarded the Harvey Memorial Cup, which goes annually to the athlete who is adjudged the best champion of the year.

Brown won the quarter mile in 48.6 sec., defeating G. L. Rampling, with the holder, W. Roberts, third. These three and Wolff won the 1,600 metres relay at the Olympic Games at Belin.

Brown, a member of the Achilles Club, is the first of their team to win the prize since D. G. A. Lowe who was also successful in the 440 yards in 1927.

For the past three years the Cup has gone overseas, the three previous winners being L. Lehtinen (Finland), J. Kusocinski (Poland), and H. Anderson (Sweden).

The C. N. Jackson Cup, for the best British performance in the championships has been awarded to W. E. Eaton, (Salford Harriers), who won the A.A.A. Ten Miles in 50 minutes 30 and 4/5 seconds.

With this extraordinary fast time Eaton broke five records, including one made by Alfred Shrubb in Glasgow 32 years ago. Eaton actually beat Shrubb's British time for the ten miles by 9-4/5 seconds and he also beat the English Native records at seven, eight, nine and ten miles.

TENNIS AT BANGALORE

B. T. Blake And Beatty Win The Men's Doubles Final

In the final of the Men's Open Doubles of the Bowring Institute Tennis Tournament, played in Bangalore, on October 15, B. T. Blake and Beatty beat T. Ramanathan and Chennakesavaiya in three straight sets.

The game was very one-sided. Though Ramanathan played a good game he was not well supported by Chennakesavaiya. On the other hand Beatty played almost as well as Blake.

Results:

Men's Doubles (Open) (Final).—B. T. Blake and Beatty beat T. Ramanathan and Chennakesavaiya 6-4, 6-0, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles (Open).—Mrs. Appachoo and Wanarese beat B. T. Blake and Mrs. Sweeney 6-0, 3-6, 6-4.

XII OLYMPIC GAMES IN TOKYO

Japanese Education Minister's Appeal For Co-operation

As the XII Olympic Games are to be held in Tokyo in 1940, the Japanese Education Minister, Hogrisaburo Hirao's appeal for International Co-operation for Olympic Games will be read with much interest by the Indian sportsmen:—

"The wish of the entire Japanese people to stage the 12th Olympic Games in Japan in 1940 has been fulfilled as members of the International Olympic Committee cast their votes in favour of Togyo. The year 1940 will be a memorable one for Japan for it will be 2,600 years since the founding of the Empire.

Needless to say, the Olympic Games the most significant international event in the life of sport, in which the selected youth from all parts of the world gather and together display their best points of sportsmanship, and in which, under their national flags, they test their own spiritual and physical strength by participating in all sports.

To-date, Asia has not been host to the Olympic Games. That Tokyo will act as host to the 1940 Olympiad is certainly an auspicious fact.

I sincerely hope therefore that the Government and civic circles of this country will co-operate with one another to make the event most successful, contributing much to promotion of the Olympic Spirit."

M. C. C. BEAT W. AUSTRALIA

The M.C.C. won their first match of their 1936-37 tour of Australia, by an innings and 180 runs against Western Australia.

Scores:—

M.C.C.—1st Innings (for 4 wickets, declared)	196
Western Australia—1st Innings	142
Western Australia—2nd Innings	147

BOMBAY CRICKET FEATS

P. Deodhar of the Maharashtra, playing against the Bombay Hindu Gymkhana, in Bombay on Sunday October 19, scored a century and retired.

H. Horton of the Bombay Gymkhana scored 66 runs against the Gowd Saraswat Cricket Club.

K. Divekar of the Gowd Saraswat C. C. playing against the Bombay Gymkhana, made 61 runs and remained unbeaten.

A. Merchant of the Bombay Gymkhana "B" team scored 72 not out against the Customs Athletic "B" team.

WIFE OF FAMOUS JOCKEY KILLED

While driving in Ugpest on September 28, Mrs. George Hulme, widow of the famous British jockey and daughter of the horse trainer, Herbert Rees, collided with a motor-car and was killed.

THE WORLD'S RICHEST MAN

(Continued from page 9)

the numerous clues the investigators of the "Daily Miracle" had discovered leading anywhere but to blind alleys, "the foremost paper of the Metropolis" added yet another sensation to what was already the sensation of the century. It announced:

£10,000 REWARD TO FINDER OF THE MISSING MILLIONAIRE! Startling Offer By The Daily Miracle.

This enlisted several more millions to the huge number of amateur and professional detectives already working on the case. Clues of one sort or another poured into the "Miracle" office by post telephone, telegraph, cable and wireless. Unreliable witnesses made affidavits that they had actually seen the World's Richest Man in Siam, Java, Piccadilly, Sevenoaks, Limehouse, Alaska, Hollywood, the Rue St. Jeanne, Paris, High Street, Balham, and many other places.

Whistler, working as he had never worked before, was shortening his life every hour. The bare contemplation that after he had induced the "Miracle" directors to offer a reward of £10,000 some other paper might step in and discover the missing millionaire, made him almost foam at the mouth. Whistler was neither nice nor even safe to know those days.

Chiefly, his spite at the continued absence of any reliable information of the whereabouts of the world's richest man became vented on the new "star" reporter. Because he paid him £21 a week, Whistler's manner seemed to indicate that Stanton should walk into Fleet Street, peer down the nearest grating lift it up, and produce the live body of Mr. Josiah C. Merton, ready to be photographed in seventeen different positions.

Only one fact prevented Peter from punching Whistler's head first and resigning his position afterwards. That fact was Isobel Kirke still being on the "Daily Miracle's" reporting staff. He was afraid the girl might have to suffer for any desperate measure he took.

Another week passed—and the excitement of the chase after the missing millionaire increased instead of slackened. "Where is Merton?" became the catch-word of the moment. Mothers hummed it to their children as they rocked them to sleep; market porters at Covent Garden set it up to crude music and sang it profanely at their work; revue comedians scored the hit of the evening when they accosted each other with: "Hullo, Merton! Where have you been all this time?"

Another week—and still not a single clue worth the paper on which it was printed. Whistler, on this particular evening looked like someone afflicted; he had a habit, when worried, of rubbing his blue-leaded pencil across his face, and to-night he looked—as Jimmy Dallas said—"like the blue-faced man from Borneo after a night in the cells." The general opinion was that if the missing millionaire was not discovered by someone on the "Miracle" star within the next 24 hours, Whistler would go stark raving mad.

"Of course," added Dallas thoughtfully, "if any of the other "rags" find Merton, Whistler'll disappear in the flames."

"Yes?" asked Peter wearily. He was so tired of the telephone that he never wanted to hear one again. But the voice the other end galvanized him.

"Is that you, Peter?"

"Isobel!"

The joy in his voice must have made her heart leap. There was a pause, and then Isobel Kirke said to the man to whom she had not spoken for over a week: "Peter, I am at the 'Stilted Cheese' having dinner; will you come along?"

Would he come along! He caught the first taxi.

In the well-remembered corner seat which she graced so charmingly, was the girl he thought he had lost forever. Isobel smiled up at him; she looked intensely happy; her happiness seemed to spread to the old waiter—a stranger to Stanton—who hovered near.

"Peter you are to be my guest to-night," she said, patting the plush seat by her side.

Stanton, stupefied by this unexpected happiness, and anxious not to break the spell, weakly complied.

In wonderment, he saw the girl order—with the assistance of the smiling, aged waiter—an excellent dinner flanked with even more excellent wines.

"Eat, drink and be merry, dear," she said to her amazed companion, "for to-morrow we are to be very rich—at least, you will be!"

And when he tried to pin her airy fancy down to hard facts, she placed a slim finger over his mouth.

"Don't spoil everything by wanting to know—forget for one night at least, that you're a reporter, Peter." With that he had to be content.

The meal over, Isobel smiled at the strange waiter, who smiled back, and nodded.

"Peter," she said in a thrilling whisper. "I want to take you on an Arabian Night adventure. But you can only go on condition that you are blindfolded. Do you agree?"

"I agree to anything. But suppose Whistler rings up? I told him that I was coming along here to dinner."

A ripple of laughter broke from the girl's lips.

"Never mind Whistler," she replied. "To-morrow—or rather to-night—" And then she stopped to laugh again, while Peter caught hold of his head with both hands as if he were afraid it might burst.

The blindfolding was done at the entrance to the restaurant, but not before Peter caught sight of a handsome limousine waiting at the kerb.

"You're going for a motor drive, dear," said Isobel, when they were seated.

"Where he was compelled to inquire. "Is it in the rules to ask that?"

"To meet Mr. Josiah C. Merton, the missing millionaire," she replied and laughed.

"Capital!" commented the reporter, falling in with her humour. He wondered for a moment whether something hadn't turned his darling's brain.

"Now you can take off the bandage, Peter."

His vision restored, he blinked first at Isobel, and then at the waiter who had served them at the "Stilted Cheese" that night. What the deuce was the fellow doing there?

"Allow me to present to you Mr. Josiah C. Merton, dear," said the girl.

The funny little man dressed as a waiter bowed.

"If you will excuse me a moment —" he started and then left the room.

"Don't be so startled Peter," said Isobel Kirke; "its the World's Richest Man right enough—you don't think I'd joke on a thing like that, do you? There's the phone over there; hadn't you better get on to Whistler?"

He stared at her, his heart thumping.

"When it's your story?" he cried; "you found him! You don't think I'm going to sneak one of the biggest scoops the Street's ever

(Continued on page 56)

WINCARNIS

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TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

INFLUENZA CONQUERED?

Two Cures Claimed By Scientists

Influenza has been conquered, claim scientists working in Hampstead and in New York.

The National Institute of medical research, Hampstead, has been working on a new vaccine and experiments have shown that it gives immunity from influenza to animals used in tests. The vaccine is now ready to be used on human beings.

It is prepared in the same way as smallpox vaccine. Animals are first innoculated with influenza virus, and the vaccine is then prepared from their blood.

A London specialist said to a Sunday Express representative: "This is the first real advance in the battle against influenza. It has been one of the greatest problems facing medical science.

In U.S.A. the Rockefeller Institute has solved the problem in a different way. Their vaccine is a culture taken directly from an influenza patient.

It has proved a protection for animals liable to the human type of influenza.

HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF TOKYO PLANNED

A museum to show the evolution of Tokyo City to foreign visitors and the citizens will be established by the Tokyo Municipality shortly. The plan has been under discussion by the officials of the Municipal Office for some time, and will be realized by 1940 when the 12th World Olympic Games will be held in this city. Many historical documents regarding Tokyo and a collection of official documents concerning the municipality will be shown to the six million residents of Tokyo.

Doctor Must Be Priest As Well As Physician

Lord Horder Stresses Patient's "Divine Right" To Utmost That Doctor Can Give Him

Lord Horder, the King's Physician, emphasised the necessity for medicine to preserve its humanist function when he gave the opening lecture to students of the Westminster Hospital Medical School.

"The patient", he said, "is to be protected not only against death and pain, he is to be protected against the quack who would batten on his infirmities, against his friends, and too often against himself. Once his 'bona fides' are established and he has entered the consulting-room of the doctor's own personality not merely the consulting room of the doctor's house—the patient, like the person of the King, is sacred. He has a divine right to the utmost that the doctor can give him—his training, his skill, his experience, his wisdom, his time, his physical and mental comfort.

"The patient's only credentials consist in the frank avowal: 'Doctor, I am a sick man; please help me'. This formula once honestly spoken and there must be no thought in the doctor's mind of who the patient is or what he is".

PERSONAL CONTACT VITAL

Lord Horder said the exploitation of instruments of precision, the elaboration of bacteriological and biochemical methods, the commercialising of pharmacology, and the rapid sequence of new machinery in physio-therapy all contained good, but if they were not careful they would be allowed to overlay and replace the most essential factor in the diagnosis and treatment of disease—namely, personal contact of doctor and patient.

The patient will not save himself from this happening. He has seen most of the rest of his life mechanised, why not medicine? His faith in a piece of apparatus in the doctor's room is pathetic, and standardisation thrills nearly as much as mechanisation. He knows what his blood-pressure 'ought' to be—"One in front of my age, is it not, doctor?" I have never discovered even yet who told the public this story.

As if there is not trouble enough, we now have the instrument-makers dictating standards as though our patients may not even express their individuality in their blood pressure if they want to. Last week I borrowed a colleague's manometer and found that a certain sector had its numbers printed in red, the others being in black. It reminded me of the white line painted at the thirty-mile-per-hour mark on the speedometer of some motor-cars.

The doctrinaire attitude towards diet adopted by certain pundits made a great appeal to many patients, who seemed to think that any day now medicine might discover standard diet, if, indeeed, it had not already done so. It was the doctor's job to counter this and to reveal the patient to himself.

THE DOCTOR AS PRIEST

Men and women were beginning to take control of life just as they had taken control of the earth, the sea, and the air, but control of life came slowly, and in the meantime they hurt themselves. They sought help from the doctor, whom they regarded as a realist, rather than from the priest.

This outlook (Lord Horder said) enables him again and again to lift up the weary head and to comfort the sorrowing heart. First the explanation, then the guidance, and hope, that best of tonics is reborn. Clearly the doctor must be priest as well as physician. He too must be shriven.

The patient may have placed his trouble in a lower category than that to which it rightly belongs. It may be the loss of his aspirations and his ideals from which he is suffering, not mere failure to adjust his physiological or even his psychological balance.—"Manchester Guardian".

NO BIOLOGICAL NEED FOR WAR

Professor Malinowski Explodes A Fallacy

The theory that there is a biological need for war in man's struggle for existence was branded as a "destructive anachronism" by Professor Bronislaw Malinowski, of London University, in an address at Harvard.

"Instead of war being a selective agency," he said, "it is an unmitigated waste of all that is best.

"The threat of war has become a moral and economic corrosive.

"Peace is not a negative state, not a mere absence of fighting. It is a dynamic condition in which national or tribal differences can be settled by large-scale readjustments."

Kitchen Bubbles Burst

Little Loss Of Nutritive Value When Vegetables Are Boiled, Say Doctors Now!

Bubbles, by the dozen, have been burst in the kitchen by a celebrated scientist, who (temporarily) turned chef.

And so the housewife who boils vegetables and throws the water away is no criminal.

The neighbour who ignores insistent advice from the wiseacres to add a little bicarbonate to the water is not so silly as her detractors would suggest.

Newly-married women who do not bother to let the broth steam on and on (and up and up) are, it seems, quite right, and not at all stupid (or lazy).

The bubble crashing is done in fine phrases, as befits an official publication, issued by the Medical Research Council, says the "News Chronicle."

It is called—distantly—The Nutritive Value of Fruits, Vegetables and Nuts, and was prepared by the noted dietetics authority, Dr. R. A. McCance, and two colleagues (Miss E.M. Widdowson and L.R.B. Shackleton) from the Biochemical Laboratory, King's College Hospital.

SURPRISES INDEED!

The scientists have been conducting experiments with surprising results.

Let them do the shattering of illusions in their own words: "A careful consideration of this table makes it difficult to understand how so much emphasis has been laid on the serious salt and calorific losses incurred by housewives who boil their vegetables and discard the water in which they have been cooked.

"The rational conclusion from a study of the table is that the losses incurred on boiling vegetables are not of great dietetic significance."

Other results "suggest that the addition of bicarbonate to cooking water makes very little practical difference to the losses."

THE POTATO MYTH.

Now for the myth about potatoes.

"They lose nothing but water when fried in fat."

Now for the broth.

"For practical purposes cooking for 30 to 60 minutes is enough to bring out most of the diffusable constituents, and it is not necessary, therefore, to simmer vegetables for many hours when broths are being prepared."

Could the death knell of the broth myths be more clearly put?

Vegetables, as eaten, contain between 70 and 98 per cent. of water.

Vegetables with dark-green leaves, such as broccoli tops, watercress and spinach, are rich in calcium.

COMBATING ABORTION

British Doctors Stress Need Of More Birth-Control Clinics

"Every local authority should consider the question of birth control in its own district and see whether there should not be established some arrangement whereby women should be offered advice on birth control rather than that they should be pushed into the hands of an abortionist and run the risk of losing their lives," said Dr. James Fenton, of Kensington, London, chairman of the Royal Sanitary Institute, during a discussion on maternity and child welfare at a sessional meeting of the Welsh branch of the institute. Dr. Fenton said that economic and social conditions to-day were such that people hesitated to have families because they could not afford them. The result was either birth control or abortion. The maternal death-rate in his own district last year was entirely due to women trying to avoid having children by adopting illegal methods. Three years ago he made an investigation in his district, and over 20 per cent of the women visited by a health official admitted that before their babies were born they had taken some steps to prevent their being born alive. If over 20 per cent of the women freely admitted to a public health official that they had taken steps which they knew to be criminal, what was the total percentage of women who indulged in such practices?

"Now we are coming nearer to the real reason for maternal mortality," he declared, "and we have to improve economic conditions or to provide women with some safe way of avoiding large families."

MORE STILL BIRTHS.

Dr. A. E. Williams, Medical Officer of Health for Flintshire, said maternity homes should be available to women in every area and their number should be adequate. The surgical cleanliness and facilities required were, after all, only to be found in a maternity hospital. Still births were far too numerous, but it was gratifying to find that these occurred considerably less often among women who attended antenatal clinics than among those who did not attend.

The fact that the incidence of still birth was constantly increasing was well worth considering, for the time was rapidly drawing near when every still birth would be regarded as a reproach upon the community. The maternal deaths, too, were far too many, and beyond all doubt many of them were preventable. The time was approaching when, unless maternal mortality was substantially reduced, public opinion would demand an impartial inquiry into the cause and circumstances of every such death.

There was nowhere to be found a person who did not agree that the figures could and should be reduced, but in these days of economic distress, unwanted children increasing still birth, and abortion, would not the mortality be infinitely greater but for the endeavours of health authorities?

AMAZING DECISION

J. P. Sentences Hungry To Eat And Pays Fine Himself

WEYMOUTH.

One prisoner sentenced to eat a square meal; another, found guilty of stealing a 'mackintosh, presented with another mackintosh; a young waitress, confessing to stealing money, discharged "with a clean record."

These are some of the astonishing decisions given by Weymouth magistrates in recent cases.

They are largely the result of a week spent in the underworld of London by Mr. Harold Stevens, chairman of the Bench.

He went as a penniless down and out, slept in dosshouses, on the Embankment.

His experience convinced him that many men have been made criminals by harsh treatment at the hands of magistrates.

To-day, I spent several hours with this spare, active man, in the late sixties, whose unorthodox methods have roused a hornet's nest in magisterial circles.

"What changed my ideas more than anything," he told me, "was meeting a man with a whole host of convictions. He had started his prison career when, on a youthful impulse, he had stolen a leg of mutton for a starving woman. He was sent to prison—and the brand of prison clung to him ever after.

"I Hate It"

"So now I take advantage of the Probation of Offenders' Act whenever I possibly can. I hate sending men to prison, and to send a woman there turns my stomach, though sometimes it must be done."

Mr. Stevens has had more than one tussle with Home Secretaries, but his methods have worked. Against his thousands of decisions there has never been one appeal.

I met a man who had recently been sentenced to a month's imprisonment and ordered to pay his wife 30s. a week separation allowance. He was unemployed. Mr. Stevens made that decision and it looked rather absurd. How could an unemployed man pay 30s. a week?

But when he came out of prison the magistrate had a job waiting for him—at £4 a week.

Mr. Stevens fined several hawkers 2s. 6d. each. "If you can't find the money in a month, come and see me," he told them.

The money was found, but it wouldn't have been the first time that this astonishing J.P. had imposed a fine—and paid it himself.

In his house a large motto constantly looks down at him from the wall:

"...Who are you in Judgment Hall
Your brother to the Bar to call?
Some day you may slip and fall."

He has added a fourth line:

"Before you push a brother down—think twice."

Mr. Stevens is soon to make another excursion to the London underworld in the same old clothes and the same penniless condition.

"Must keep in touch..." he said. If only all magistrates did that...

THREW TOBACCO INTO PRISON

For throwing a small parcel of tobacco over the wall of Walton Prison, George Dawson, forty, a salesman, of Russian-drive, Liverpool, was bound over at Liverpool.

Dawson, who was released from prison later, said: "A prisoner promised me a job if I did this for him."

Sailor's "Nightmares" To Be Turned Into Air Bases

Trans-Pacific Lines Plan To Redeem Former Ocean Outposts

WASHINGTON: (By Mail).

The dawn-shadow of future trans-Pacific airlines has changed grave-strewn outpost islands of that region from sailors' "nightmares" to potentially lively air bases, according to a new study issued here.

Baker, Howland and Jarvis islands, the most recent territory taken in the name of the United States in the Pacific basin, are the subjects of report and comment by the National Geographic Society.

After decades of pauperism, these pin-point lands have suddenly found themselves treated "like princes," the society reports. It cites the steps already taken to determine whether the islands can become suitable stepping stones on airways to New Zealand and mentions plans for permanent buildings to be erected on them so that United States sovereignty will be confirmed.

Bleak Reminders.

Only the skeletons of ships, shacks of sailors remain on the islands to mark previous human touch, according to the society. But a radical change from such desolate status already has been provided by stores of food and water, the erection of weather recording equipment and posting of signs.

"In the Name of the United States .No Trespassing Allowed" the society records.

The new story of the islands issued by the society said in part:

"Each only a mile or two square, the three small "freckles" on the Pacific's face—Baker, Howland, and Jarvis Islands—are the typical desert islands of a sailor's night-mare.

"Isolated by nearly 4000 miles of shark infested water from San Francisco, the li tless blue waves their small hi aps of white sand appear unexpectedly, rising on their coral foundations from ocean depths which no ship's anchor can plumb. The treeless surfaces, bleached and barren in the equatorial sunshine, are alive with crabs, birds and rats.

"The largest of the trio, Jarvis Island, marks almost the exact centre of the Pacific, only a few minutes from where the 160th meridian of longitude crosses the Equator. Over a 10 miles eastward lie Baker and Howland Islands, sister strands 40 miles apart, a short sail north of the Equator

Pinpoints Sought.

"A newly posted regulation, 'In the name of the United States, no trespassing allowed,' of course makes no difference to the islands 'first families.' sea-going birds. These island pinpoints are sought regularly by gannets or booby birds, gulls, frigate birds and petrels, which fly thousands of miles to lay eggs on these tropical incubators.

'Although without human inhabitant, one of the islands had a post office for years. On Baker Islands, a covered box on a post upright in the blowing and received letters for specially slow delivery. All passing sailing vessels looked there for mail and gave a lift to any correspondence going their way.

"Hitherto the islands nave been tagged alternately British, United States and "Status Undetermined" on maps of the Pacific, where they have appeared for less than a century.

"Projecting only 10 or 20 feet above sea level and frequently hidden in white foam of their thunderous surf, the islands were first reported in the nineteenth century when American whaling vessels were riding the easterly trade winds along the Equator Hungry sailors braving dangerous landing for fresh bird eggs may have been first to realize the value of tremendous guano deposits on all three islands.

Guano Digging.

"During the middle 19th century an American company supported a few families there for guano digging and shipment to the United States. Abandonment of the project left pathetic remnants on each island—a short road without destination, a sagging wharf, roofless walls of a shack or two.

"Their recorded history since then has been scant and stark. Once a Chinese junk reached there after five months of helpless drifting, two feeble sailors surviving a crew of nine. Usually no one survives the wrecks smashed on the fringing coral reefs by relentless breakers. Yet the beached hulk of the AMARNATH, wrecked in 1913 with a loss of an entire crew, was found to contain uncracked China a baby carriage and a bottle of hair tonic.

"So far, the islands' only permanent settlers are indicated by coral-slabs set up as gravestones —two dozen nameless dead—unidentified guano diggers and sailors who died on passing ships.

"Baker Island once caused mild alarm when it was named New Nantucket, and Nantucket Island complained of plagiarism. Phoebe and Baker's are additional titles discarded also in favour of its present designation. Howland Island was once called Newlands, and Jarvis was Bunker."

LOST SINCE HE PUT UP BANNS

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Nothing has been heard of George Bowman, a farmer, of Aston Eyre, near Bridnorth, who disappeared two weeks ago, after putting up the banns for his marriage.

His fiances Miss Mary Carloss had given her job, bought her wedding dress and trousseau, invited the guests, and received the presents for the wedding which was to have taken place on September 19.

"I can tell you nothing," said Miss Carloss to a press representative. "Nobody seems to have heard anything about George since his disappearance."

Mr. Bowman was last seen walking away from the farm he had bought to settle down on when married.

HAND BECKONED TO DEATH

LONDON.

A motorist in Charlton-road, Sunbury-on-Thames, beckoned to an approaching cyclist in order to ask the way.

The cyclist thought it was a greeting. He waved back and rode on, still looking backwards at the motorist.

Another car came along. There was a collison. The cyclist was knocked off his machine.

He was admitted to Staines Hospital, discharged, readmitted the same day, and died a week later from abdominal injuries .

This story was given at the inquest at Staines yesterday on the cyclist, John Cooper, aged thirty, of Devonshire-street, West Bedfont.

Verdict: Accidental death.

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LIPSTICK FOR FOWLS

TORONTO.

A new use for lipstick was revealed to a Lancaster salesman by a farmer customer.

There was a sudden increase in the demand for cosmetics, and he asked a farmer what he wanted it for.

"We use it to colour up the combs and wattles of fowls we show at county fairs," replied the farmer.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

LUMINOUS MARBLE

Research Yields Six Different Varieties

The development of a new luminous marble product following three years' research by Professor George W. Bain of Amherst and the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research has been reported to the New England Council by H. Ladd Smith, director of research of the Vermont Marble Company.

"From our basic researches into the crystal structure of marble," said Mr. Smith, "we have been able to process marble scientifically to secure a high degree of light transmission and make apparent sub-surface texture, colour and beauty.

"We have also developed a new black marble called Jetmar. This is a genuine Vermont marble, not a synthetic product, and is made uniformly black through interfusion."

Six different varieties of Lumar which have been developed for commercial uses were displayed before the council, and their use in the lighting field and for decorative purposes under both natural and artificial lighting were demonstrated.

INSTINCT CENTERS IN BRAINS OF ANIMALS

The part of the brain concerned with instinctive actions in animals has been located by Professor E. Gruenthal of the psychiatric and neurologic clinic of Wuerzburg University in Germany. He finds that the instinct centres lie in the middle part of the brain, in structure known technically as the thalamus and hypothalamus.

This location of the instinct centres resulted from investigations of structural differences in the brains of man and other animals. While most investigators in this field have looked for those structural details that are more highly developed in man than in animals, Professor Gruenthal reversed the process.

He holds the opinion that while man is distinctly superior to other animals in intellectual abilities, he is as distinctly inferior in regard to instinctive action, and consequently there must be some parts in the brain of animals which show a better development and a higher degree of differentiation than man's. These parts, he maintains, can be regarded as the chief organs of instinctive action.

RARE SPECIES OF HORSE

Ushiuma, a kind of horse with no mane and resembling an ox, is an animal found exclusively on Tanegashima, an island in Kagoshima Prefecture, Kyushu, Japan. There are at present 11 ushiuma on the island, and the Education Department is giving special protection to them as they are verging on extinction.

Mr. Shichinosuke Tagami, the owner of the 11 ushiuma, is finding it difficult to keep these animals, as an ushiuma costs 1,200 yens a year to feed, and the Education Ministry has decided to give Mr. Tagami a subsidy.

Ushiuma are said to have been brought to Tanegashima from Korea by a lord of Satsuma in the 16th century. There is one ushiuma in the Uyeno Zoo.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

"ARRESTS" IN THE AIR

Of all the banditry and evasion of laws practised by those, who seek to smuggle things across frontiers, the most difficult to check is the latest type. For, with the progress of police methods of stopping ordinary ruses for crossing land frontiers and of preventing smuggling by sea, these international criminals have lately been taking to the only medium left to them —the air.

But now even the air is being policed in the United States. More than sixty aerial "arrests" have been made in the past twelve months.

These arrests are effected by skilled airmen flying high-speed machines with a special Customs sign painted on the tail.

In many cases the science of camouflage is brought into operation, so that chasing smugglers becomes a matter of aerial hide-and-seek. When the police 'plane is at least able to fly alongside a suspect, one of the men in it presents a machine-gun, points to the authoritative sign on the tail of his aeroplane, and motions the suspect to land.

Few smugglers care to risk disobedience at this point; and the actual arrest is completed when the two 'planes land.

YOUR LIKES AND DISLIKES

Scientists Conduct Inquiry Into Mystery Of Tastes And Smells

Human taste and smell, age-long mysteries, are being investigated.

The food group of the Society of Chemical Industry is setting out to discover what you like to eat and drink, and why you like it.

For years the scientists have had mechanical or electrical apparatus which will measure the strength or weakness of light and sound.

But nobody has yet discovered any sort of machine that will register degrees of taste and smell.

The scientists know how your tasting and smelling apparatus works. They know that different substances in the mouth and different sorts of messages to the brain via a series of nerve-endings on the tongue—the "taste buds." They know that other nerve-endings are stimulated to different extents by varying smells.

But it has been made clear also that taste and smell refuges are not doing the work alone. The imagination is joining in.

To what extent, for example, is th eenjoyment of food improved because it comes out of an attractive packet?

Why do people find no satisfaction in smoking in the dark?

What is there about your favourite taste that makes you like it?

Why do some taste and smells improve your peace of mind?

Why do you prefer one taste to another?

These are some of the questions which the Society of Chemical Industry wants answered.

A CONFERENCE.

The Food Group, with 500 members, is going to collect, compare, analyse and finally make public all the information on taste and smell it can obtain.

Among its members are chemists and psychologists employed by large restaurants and catering firms whose time is spent in studying the likes and dislikes of thousands of customers. They will furnish papers on various discoveries they have made.—"News Chronicle."

EINSTEIN THEORY RECEIVES NEW SUPPORT

Dual Nature Of Neutron Demolishes Barrier Between Matter And Energy

For centuries the debate raged—Does light consist of waves or particles? Newton, who developed many of the laws of optics, said particles. Then the experiments of Huyghens and others were found to be better explainable on the assumption of a wave motion in the ether.

The modern physicist when asked whether light is a wave motion or a shower of particles is in the position where he must answer 'It is both'.

This dual personality is not confined to light. Electrons—the tiniest known bits of matter and electricity—may similarly be regarded not only as particles but also as waves. This idea was suggested by de Broglie in 1922-23 as a mathematical step; it was justified by scientists of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, who found that when electrons were fired at the surface of a crystal they did not bounce off in a single direction, but scattered as if they were waves. Such scattering is called "Bragg reflection" because the British physicist Sir William Bragg and his son, William Lawrence Bragg, had used it to measure the wave-length of X-rays.

Now we come to the neutron, a fundamental structural unit of matter which was first recognised by physicist in 1932. This particle has no electrical charge to complicate things. It is pure mass approximately the mass of a hydrogen atom, which is the slightest of atoms.

At the Pupin Physics Laboratories of Columbia University, Dana P. Mitchell and Philip N. Powers have done to neutrons what previously had been done with X-rays and to electrons; they have fired them against the surface of a crystal. What is more, they report in "Physical Review" that they have obtained a Bragg scattering. The neutrons also, it appears, suffer from the universal duality. They behave like waves and their wave-length may be calculated from the speed with which they move.

The implication of the fact that both light and matter have this dual wave-particle nature tends to break down the distinction between matter, on the one hand, and light (as well as other forms of radiant energy) on the other. Thus there is a further evidence for the Einstein argument that matter and energy are different forms of the same thing and are convertible into each other.

FIREPROOF BOMBPROOF DAMPPROOF

New Building Material Undergoes Secret Tests

A British firm has invented a building material which, it is claimed, is fireproof, dampproof, and bombproof.

It is now undergoing secret tests at the National Physical Laboratory. The Home Office and other Government departments are interested.

The material consists of a mixture of asbestos-cement reinforced with plywood, and it can be made into panels of varying thickness.

REMAINED INTACT.

It has been tried out in buildings on the Continent and in a number of foreign liners. Acid has no effect on it, according to the inventors.

Bomb tests show that despite a shower of molten metal following the detonation a panel of this material remained undamaged and was not affected either by heat or impact.

Fire tests have also been made with success.

MOVIES OF SOLAR ECLIPSE

The first showing of the motion pictures made of the solar eclipse, which was visible only over Asia, is to be given at the Hayden Planetarium at New York. The pictures were taken by Dr. Clyde Fisher, head of the planetarium, who went to Siberia with the Harvard-M. I. T. Solar Eclipse Expedition. The presentation will be accompanied by a talk by Dr. Fisher.

The showing will be unusual in that the audience will be (theoratically) transported to Siberia under the planetarium sky and will see the coming of dawn on June 19, the day of the eclipse.

X-RAY REVEALS DIAMONDS IN THIEF'S STOMACH

John Andrews, an 18-year-old youth with seven diamonds in his stomach was held by Washington police, accused of stealing two diamond rings and a watch. When Andrews said he had swallowed one of the rings and sold the other, authorities X-rayed his stomach and located the ring, set with one one-third-carat diamond and six smaller ones.

A Look Round The World

League Of Nations And Penal Reform

A Plea For Avoiding Unnecessary Suffering And Persecution

GENEVA, By (Air Mail)

An appeal has been prepared by the Howard League for Penal Reform and circulated among the delegates to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva.

The Howard League draws attention to the large numbers of people who are imprisoned because of their politics, their race, or their religion, and makes a strong appeal to the nations to keep and publish accurate statistics of their prison populations, so that the question may be properly studied.

WEAPON AGAINST DISSIDENTS.

The following passages are quoted from the appeal:

We feel it right to draw the attention of the League, through the Fifth Commission, to the question of the treatment of prisoners throughout the world, and in Particular to the international bad feeling generated by the extent to which the penalty of imprisonment, unfortunately often under conditions which the nations have agreed to the intolerable, is still used as a weapon against political, racial and even religious dissidents.

There has perhaps never been in all history, a time when so many men and women were shut away from liberty as in the last few years. Many of these are not, in the ordinary sense of the word, criminals. Some have no other fault than that of being deprived by world events beyond their control of any rights as nationals. Others belong to those minorities which it has been the repeatedly expressed aim of international negotiation to protect. Even with regard to ordinary lawbreakers only a small minority are professional criminals, and for the rest the use of imprisonment on a large scale is often less the result of necessity than of inertia.

WORST EVILS

It is not too much to say that the worst evils of confinement, overcrowding and insanitary conditions, idleness, inadequate supervision and unsuitable personnel (with the result of bullying, humiliation petty cruelty and even torture) are almost invariable results of a swollen prison population.

There is unfortunately ample evidence that such things are happening in many countries at the present day. The "Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners" are far from being universally observed, even those practices explicitly condemned by the Assembly in 1935 still continue in many places.

The question of the numbers of prisoners over the whole world is, therefore, we submit, one which should be intensively studied as showing the scope of this international problem. Like the kindred scourge of slavery, the evil of unnecessary imprisonment is largely due to public ignorance and public apathy. At present the materials for a census of prisoners do not exist. The International Penal and Penitentiary Commission is carrying out a careful inquiry into the penal conditions in various countries. It includes, amongst other matters, that of the prison population, but their published results as yet cover 22 countries only. This inquiry confirms what we have ourselves discovered in an endeavour to arrive at an estimate of numbers, that statistics are still very inadequate, and where they exist are compiled on such different bases as to make comparison extremely difficult.

We respectfully suggest that serious improvements in justice could be obtained, important economies effected, and an enormous amount of needless suffering avoided if the States members of the League of Nations and other could be induced to (1) keep and publish accurate statistics regarding all persons deprived of their liberty by the State; (2) make known to each other (through annual reports to the League of Nations as well as by participation in the quinquennial Congresses of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission) any methods, whether relating to the treatment of offenders without imprisonment or to changes of law or administrative procedure, which they have actually proved to diminish the number of persons whom it is found necessary to deprive of liberty.

Italy's Trade Agreement

ROME, (By Air Mail)

Count Ciano has drawn up a survey of Italy's trade agreements with the former pro-Sanctionist States. So far agreements have only been signed with a limited number of States including France, Germany, Turkey, Norway, Czechoslovakia and Sweden. A promising treaty with Poland is in course of negotiation. Discussions are taking place with almost all the other States, with the exception of Holland, Great Britain and Russia.

Holland and Russia refused to accept certain Italian stipulations for the amount of goods to be given in exchange for their exports to Italy, whilst Great Britain insists on the institution of a clearing system to settle debts of Italian firms to British exporters, before payment in pound currency can be allowed. Through in sore need of dollars, francs and pounds, Italy rejected the British plan and unless London and Rome come to terms normal trade between the two countries will be impossible.

Italy's Industrial Mobilisation

Unsettled conditions in Europe are being used by the Chief of the Italian Government as an argument in favour of a further extension of control over the industrial establishments of the country. The Commissariat-General for the control of war material is at present supervising not less than 1,000 factories. All these factories are turning out guns, aeroplanes and other army equipment at high pressure. Many of these establishments are working day and night, employing three shifts.

The Italian Press stresses the point that these feverish preparations are not directed against anybody in particular. Their aim is to enable Italy to defend herself should her existence be endangered in the near future. The decision of the Government to raise wages of civil servants and communal employees has greatly enhanced the sympathy of the people for their leaders and will enable a speedier execution of the re-armament plan.

On The Jubuti Railway

"Since the attack by Abyssinian "Rebels" on Addis Ababa towards the end of July it has been something a trial of nerves to venture on the Jibuti railways, for it is only too well known that the town is completely known that the Rebels, if only thinly. However, this last and vital link with the outer world, cut at the beginning of July, is now fairly effectively guarded, and recently I travelled upon it to Jibuti", writes the Addis-Ababa correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian".

LIRA REFUSED BY THE FRENCH

"We paid our thalers for the fare to Jibuti at Addis Ababa station, amused at the irritation of the Italians, who, to their disgust, had to do the same. The French Railway administration still reject lira even for a platform ticket.

On the journey we soon saw Italian soldiers in camp, most of the tents camouflaged in green and brown. The danger has at last been recognised and wide strips of land occupied on either side of the railway in the neighbourhood of the town. The line is guarded in all the way to Hawash by detachments of having strength. After that the danger from Abyssinians no longer exists, for the Somali or Donkali nomads, whose settlements follow the line almost in Jibuti, are former vessels with a health dislike of their Amharic masters They show no particular love for the Italians, but generally remain neutral.

After an hour and a half we reached Adda. Here we were vividly reminded of the attack on the railway, for the place has been almost entirely razed to the ground. From here to Hadama, where the railway reaches the Hawash Valley, all the stations were attacked by the "Rebels", the Italian guards cut down, and the villages looted. The line was destroyed in several places; a relief train from Addis Ababa was stopped by blocking the line and its guards were killed. After this raid bad weather for several days made it impossible for aeroplanes to go out on a punitive flight, and when they could, as always in such cases, they mainly hit the innocent for the "Rebels" had long got well out of reach. But the aircraft machine-gunned every settlement and every human being along the line, so that the first passengers after the resumption of traffic saw Abyssinian corps strewing the earth within sight of the line. The Eritrean Askaris, who were permitted to loot freely for days, completed the work of vengeance

DIREDAWA SPARED FROM LOOTING.

During the journey I was struck by the scarcity of the guards along the permanent way after Owash, but people familiar with the conditions assured me that since the attack, the guards had been greatly strengthened. Diredawa was reached without incident on the second day. Its aspect is normal, as the Italians were able to occupy it without delay—unlike Addis Ababa, where their advance guard was held up for days—and it was spared from looting.

There seems to be less antipathy to the Italians among the Europeans Arabs and Indians in Diredawa. There are fewer Amharic inhabitants here, and the administration is more cautious and less rough-handed."

JAPAN'S POCKET SUBMARINE

To Film Life Under Water

TOKYO, (By Mail)

An attempt to make a motion picture showing marine life at a depth of a thousand feet is being made in Japan.

The effort is to guide deep sea explorations by Japanese scientists in October.

The Nishimura 'pocket' submarine No. 2 will be used for both projects. This submarine, built last autumn by the Japanese Deep Sea [illegible] Laboratory. It is 25 feet long, weighs 20 tons, has a 25 horse-power engine and runs six mile an hour on the surface and five miles an hour submerged. It has been operated for several hours at a time at its maximum depth of 1,200 feet, according to the builders.

For taking deep sea motion pictures, the "Jiji Shimpo" says, the craft will be equipped with a 2,500 watt search light.

The scientists planning the October explorations will explore the depths lying between the Izu Peninsular and Oshima Island the epicentre of the great Japanese earthquake in September 1923.

Heretofore confined in their studies to shallow depths and occasional finds in deep sea fishing nets the scientists will measure the intensity of light at sea-bottom, try to catch submarine microbes, survey the bottom currents and investigate the conditions of deep sea fishes, plants and soil. The cosmic ray also is to be studied.—Reuter.

A PRINCE GOES TO WORK

AMSTERDAM.

Prince Bernard Zulippe-Biesterfeld, future Prince-Consort of Holland, who is to marry Crown Princess Juliana next year, has started work at the head office in Amsterdam of the Dutch Trading Company, which has many branches in the Dutch East Indies.

The Prince is starting in the managerial department, and will afterwards pass through all other departments of the bank.

He has also attended manoeuvres of the Dutch Army in the Province of Brabant, which were watched by Queen Wilhelmina and Princes Juliana.

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FAMOUS AUTHORS WAGE WORDY WARFARE

Dr. Murray Charges Wells With Refusing To Know

A duel is in progress between two great advocates of peace, Professor Gilbert Murray and Mr. H. G. Wells says the "News Chronicle."

FIRST ROUND.

Professor Murray writes to the "Times" to appeal for support for the International Committee of Intellectual Co-operation—a League of Nations Committee that aims at bringing together literary, artistic scientific activities in the interests of peace.

SECOND ROUND.

Mr. Wells writes to the "Times" to ask whether such a committee really exists.

"It has," he says, "a seat in Paris, but so far as I am able to ascertain, only for repose. Is it anything more than a phantom with a postal address? For years I have been trying to find out what are its activities.

"It has an imposing list of names of great specialised distinction associated with it, but I cannot discover the faintest initiative arising out of that association.

"Dr. Murray calls the committee a 'slow and modest but almost unique instrument of good-will.' The uncharitable might find harder adjectives."

THIRD ROUND.

Professor Murray over the telephone yesterday to the "News Chronicle"; "Mr. Wells's letter is perfect nonsense. He has always refused to know anything about the committee. I doubt if he has read any of our publications. He has been invited to meetings, but has never turned up.

"I suppose he is hurt about something or other. He is very much against the League of Nations just now.

"The committee has done an immense amount of work. For example, when the Chinese Government told us they wanted to undertake a system of national education and asked for our advice we sent out an expedition of five educational experts to China to advise them.

"One never knows what Mr. Wells is going to say."

Last night Mr. Wells was sharpening his pencil...

THE WORLD'S RICHEST MAN

(Continued from page 51)

known, do you? Yes, I'll ring up Whistler all right, and tell him that you've discovered Merton!"

While he was on his way to the telephone, the adjoining door opened and the man whom he was now able to recognize from his photographs as the missing millionaire, stepped out.

"Having removed disguise," said Merton, "I can talk to you more comfortably. Please sit down, Mr. Stanton. Will you smoke a cigar or a cigarette? I will ring for something to drink."

When the staring menial had gone, the World's Richest man took up the story again.

"You will wonder no doubt, at the somewhat freakish escapade which has set the world by the ears," he said, "but the truth is I disappeared for a bet."

"A bet?" repeated the reporter. The story of the century was getting better and better. Already he could see the headlines .....

"A bet," went on Josiah C. Merton. "On the boat coming over, a friend of mine wagered me 100,000 dollars that it would be impossible for a person so well-known as myself to become lost—remaining alive—for the space of a fortnight. I accepted the challenge, and it was agreed that the loser should send a cheque for 100,000 dollars to a London hospital. Whittaker will do that tomorrow. And I'll send one on my own account too; the fun I've had has been worth it. Publicity helped to make me a very rich man," continued the speaker, "but I've grown tired of it. I wanted to be an ordinary person—the more ordinary the better—for a while. My friend Whittaker's challenge put an idea into my head: I determined to become a waiter at a cheap Soho restaurant. Of course, I was slightly disgusted, as you saw."

"But you must have had experience," remarked Stanton.

"I started from the bottom," replied the World's Richest Man, chuckling; "getting a job first of all as a washer-up. I proved so good that I was promoted. My salary as a waiter was three dollars a week with tips. This week I have already made twenty-five shillings!"

"But how did you discover.....?" said Stanton, turning to Isobel.

"Let me tell your friend," broke in Josiah C. Merton. "To-night I noticed that the charming young lady upon whom it was honour to wait was sad. We had become very good friends, you understand. I plucked up courage to ask her what was the trouble. She said she was a newspaper reporter, who had proved a failure. I then whispered my little secret to her. And now—"

"No I'm going to telephone the "Daily Miracle" office, and claim the £10,000 reward for Miss Kirke," announced Peter Stanton.

The girl raised her head.

"I can't claim it, Peter," she said. "I'm no longer on the staff. I resigned this afternoon. I always intended to give the story to you—that was why I telephoned."

"I won't accept it." ....

"If I might make a suggestion, why don't you both write the account;" proferred Josiah C. Merton, smiling like an over-weight fairy god-father.

"Quick, a taxi!" exclaimed the reporter; "we must get to the office."

"Would you care for me to accompany you?" asked Josiah C. Merton.

"We certainly should! They will want to photograph you!"

The "Daily Miracle" printed a world-convulsing story the following morning. It was written by Stanton, but the credit for finding the missing millionaire was given to Isobel Kirke.

"There was only one wrong fact," commented Peter Stanton when after reading the article, he turned to kiss his future wife: "I'm the World's Richest Man, not old Merton ....."

(THE END).

RADIO TALKS ON "REVOLUTIONARY SONGS"

British Empire Union Protest To B. B. C.

The British Empire Union has sent to Sir John Reith a strong protest against the inclusion in a proposed B. B. C. talk of descriptions of "international revolutionary songs".

In a letter to Sir John, they state:

"We see from the Press that in the proposed new series of B. B. C. Talks, "Songs that made History", the "Red Flag" and the Communist 'Internationale' are among the songs which will be described and broadcast.

"Apart altogether from the title of the series or the ostensible reason for it, we must strongly protest against international revolutionary songs being broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation".

MORMONS SEEK 50,000 CONVERTS

400 Propagandists To Tour Europe

Four hundred young Mormon missionaries—none more than twenty-one years old—are shortly to start out from their London headquarters on a mass drive for converts throughout Europe.

They will be under the direct supervision of Dr. Ryman, one of the Mormon Twelve Apostles, who arrived in London last week from Salt Lake City with his wife.

"None of the missionaries receives a penny for his services," said an official to the "Sunday Express" yesterday. "They are all volunteers, and they pay all their own travelling expenses.

"They will spent two years on this mission, mainly in the industrial areas of Britain, although some are going as far as Asia Minor. At the end of that time we expect to have at least 50,000 new adherents."

TREES TO GUIDE FLYERS

Planting of groups of native trees on high land throughout the country which will act as beacons for air pilots is proposed to commemorate the Coronation.

The trees, nine in number, would be in the shape of a shield with the point presenting itself to the prevailing wind.

The choice of species would depend upon soil and situation, but wherever possible an oak, and preferably three oaks, would be included in the centre of the group.

Where more space is available, and more ambitious schemes practicable, it is hoped to plant oak forests and avenues, and brighten distressed areas by covering unsightly slag heaps with vegetation.

Armistice Day is an ideal time for tree planting and already a number of sites have been chosen and arrangements made for planting on November 11, 1937.

Mr. R. St. Barbe Baker, founder of "The Men of the Trees", told Reuter that the scheme had been put forward by the branches of his Association, and already considerable support had been promised by landowners and local authorities.

MILLIONS FOR CHARITY.

The Index, a statistical magazine, says that between £300,000,000 and £400,000,000 are contributed annually to charities in the United States, more than £60,000,000 being given by the Protestant churches.

In The World Of Bridge

DECEPTION

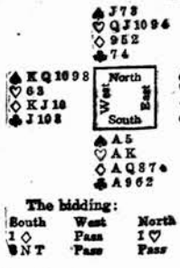
By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson.

No matter how frank and outspoken we may like to appear, each of us takes great pleasure in putting over an occasional "fast one." For the sake of straightforwardness, I suppose it must be a good thing so many of us play Bridge. For at the Bridge table there are many opportunities to execute deceptive coups, and the worst that can happen is that the victim's vanity suffers a little.

In the hand below, West's face was very red, indeed, when South hoaxed him into making the only possible losing play.

West, dealer.
Neither side vulnerable.

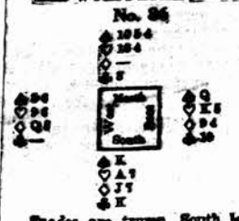


The bidding:			
South	West	North	East
1 ◇	Pass	1 ♡	Pass
1 N T	Pass	Pass	Pass

North's heart response was a little attenuated but sound.

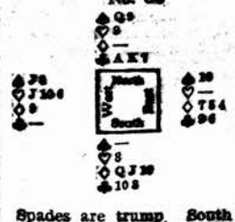
West opened the King of spades and declarer won with the Ace. He could count nine tricks if he could cash the Jack of spades and the hearts, but he knew that if he laid down the Ace and King of hearts and led a spade the opponents would not be so obliging as to continue the suit. He would, therefore, never get into dummy to run the heart suit. Declarer therefore concocted a swindle which he hoped would work. He laid down the King of hearts and then abandoned the suit as though he did not hold the Ace. He next led the five of spades and West quickly took his Queen and continued the suit before (as he thought) the Ace of hearts was knocked out. This was just what declarer had been hoping for. He discarded the Ace of hearts on the Jack of spades and blithely cashed the rest of the heart suit and the two minor suit Aces.

This Week's Brain Twister
No. 36



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take six tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister
No. 35



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must win five tricks.

South leads a diamond, discarding the King of clubs from dummy. A second diamond follows, and if West trumps with the Jack, North overtrumps and leads the nine of spades. On this trick South discards a heart and easily makes the rest of the tricks.

If West discards, North discards the Ace of clubs. A third diamond is then led, and if West trumps with the Jack of spades, the same procedure is followed, and once again East's lead gives South the rest of the tricks.

If West fails to trump the third diamond, North discards his last club and South leads the eight of clubs.

If West fails to trump, North makes both trumps.

If West trumps with the Jack, the same procedure is followed once more and South makes everything but the ten of spades.

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BLACK ROCKS

(Continued from page 20)

their interference so far into their domain.

"We had admired the grand sight. We had unanimously agreed that it was the most perfect place for suicide. And we were about to leave it to return home. When suddenly, one of the party drew our attention to something floating about near another group of rocks. Undergoing another risky ascent and descent we went to see what it was?

"From where we had seen it, it had seemed just a big rag. But now, to our awful surprize, we saw what it really was. It was a dead human body. The body of a woman.

"One part of it was caught between rocks, the other floated in the water.

"Getting help down from the harbour, it was taken out.

"Beaten by the waves against the rocks, the head and the upper part of the face was almost reduced to an unrecognizable pulp. Wrapped in cloth, tied to the body and looking like a small bundle, was a newly-born baby.

"The corpses were taken down to the harbour. Every one in Betul came to see our find. None seemed, however, to recognize the vicarisms; and it was evident they were not from Betul. And as what authorities there were,—including the customs-duty employees—did not find it necessary to keep the bodies for further enquiries regarding their identity, it was arranged to bury them without much delay.

"Much excited by our adventure, we had returned home.

"While my friends were busy inside and I stood alone outside the house, a fisherman passing by came up to me. 'I thought you'd gone', he greeted me. 'Last evening, I met a woman who was asking about you. She had a small child and said she came right from the village of D. I told her you'd gone'. And giving me this bit of news, the man went away. Who could the woman be? I wondered.

"Since the finding of those dead bodies, my thoughts had been full of them. The sight had strangely moved me. I felt full of pity for that unfortunate woman. Doubtless, some great misfortune must have led her to it, I thought. I wondered who she might be, what might have been the cause of her sad plight.

"But now the fisherman's news of having met a woman with a child who asked about me, disturbed me. It somehow, strangely mingled with my thoughts of the dead woman and child. Was it perhaps the same one? Well, if it was, who could she be? Quite disturbed by these rather ambiguous thoughts, I strolled down to where the bodies were lying.

"Awaiting burial, they had been laid under a tree not far from our house.

"Side by side, they lay. The little one perfectly intact—as though even the waves and those pitiless looking black rocks had agreed to be human enough not to hurt a child. The big one unmercifully mutilated.

"I looked at that battered heap that had once been a face. I saw that the lower part of it, the chin, the jaw, the mouth, were still there, quite unbroken. Yet quite hopeless, I thought, to try to recognize anyone in just those traces.

"But just then, my gaze fell on that mouth. And as my eyes lingered on it, I was suddenly taken aback..... Yes, that mouth that whole figure, was familiar..... I had seen it. I searched my mind. And I did not take long.

"A distant memory came back to me. A vision of the past..... the vision of a young melancholy figure passing through the little gate of my old house, flitted past me.....I trembled from head to foot. A ghastly horror took possession of me.

"I knew now, who that woman was.....who that tiny child was And I knew too, why they were there.....

"I stared from one to the other. I seemed to see eyes in that eyeless face. I saw it as it once had been. And those unexisting eyes. I saw a terrible indictment ..... Horrified, I turned away. I almost ran away.

"Shaking and shivering as though in a fever I returned home. Unable to face my friends, —and much to their surprise and anxiety—I retired to my room.

"Next morning, after a night of real mortal agony, I left Betul....."

(THE END).

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THE CULT OF KALI

(Continued from page 7)

Vishnu, who, realising his inactivity, shook off all lethargy and declared war against the Demons. But even Vishnu's relentless fight against the foes for five thousand continuous years proved in vain until the Goddess incited the demons to mock at Vishnu and challenge Him to beg of any boon He pleased.

"What boon shall I ask from enemies of your stamp", said Vishnu, "except that both of you shall condescend to be killed at my hands!"

The reckless victors, goaded with pride instigated by the Goddess and seeing the whole world flooded with water through their prowess, granted Vishnu's wish on condition He killed them in a place not covered with water!

"May it be so!" said Vishnu and seizing both of them by their necks, He laid them on His thigh and cut off their heads with His discus! The gods then started a paean of praise unto the Goddess who had enabled them to overcome their inveterate foes.

Thus ends the first story of "The Greatness of the Goddess" as related in the first Chapter of Markandeya Purana.

Overthrow Of Mahishasura

The second story recounts the overthrow of Mahishasura, the demon with the head of a buffalo and the resources of the cleverest magician, backed by an army of invincible demons, roaming over and devastating the land of the Aryan gods. The story is in three more chapters of Devi Mahatmya. The Goddess here depicted is the Goddess of Unity. For none of the Gods were individually able to overcome the common foe. So, Brahma conceived the idea of United Action —deified as Shakti or Strength Born of Unity. It is related how at the suggestion of Brahma, each god assembled in the council of war gave the goddess his best weapon—Vishnu gave Her His Discus or 'Chakra', Shiva gave His 'trident' or 'trishool,' Indra his thunderbolt or 'vajrayudha', Yama, the God of Death, his noose or 'pasha' and so on. With this united co-operation of all the gods, the common foe was ultimately overcome.

Critics and cavillers of the "Bloody Goddess" will find very little in this story to criticise. On the other hand, the writer is sure, they will marvel at the noble lesson thus taught to the gods no less than to men to stand shoulder to shoulder against a common foe.

The Story Of 'Rakta-Beeja'

The third story relates how the Goddess overcame another set of foes in another age—this time the Rakshasa brothers known as Shumbha and Nishumbha, to conquer whom it was necessary for her to be born among the Himalayas. As the Maiden Queen of the Mountains her fame for beauty and warlike prowess reached the demon brothers. They were overlords of the world and had conquered all the gods and snatched from them their most treasured gems. Their flattering followers now advised them to add this ravishing Beauty of Mountains to their possession. They accordingly sent at first a peaceful messenger to negotiate for the hand of the Goddess in marriage for one of the demon brothers. The messenger reached Her presence and argued for his masters thus: "Listen, oh Queen of Beauty! The prowess of my masters is incomparable and so is thy beauty. If two such incomparables meet, it would add to the glory of my sovereign lords who are already conquerors of the world!"

With a silvery laugh in which defiance was mingled with scorn, she replied: "True it is, oh messenger; that thy lords have so far been invincible in battle! Their offer no doubt looks reasonable. But what can I do? I had made a vow that he alone shall wed me who can overcome me in the battle-field! So if thy masters are powerful enough, let them come forth in all their might and conquer me. Mere talk is useless".

The messenger gasped—"What! Thou art but a wisp of a girl—tender in age and accustomed only to the soft luxuries of a palace, while my masters are tried warriors who have carried on a hundred campaigns and conquered the mightiest of gods! How can you talk of war to such as they?"

But the proud Queen would not budge an inch. Enraged at this, the demons sent their general Dhumra Lochana to drag the princess to their court by means, fair or foul.

The general approached the Mountain Queen and said: "Please give up this silly talk of thine. Else it may be my painful duty to drag my future Empress by her hair to the feet of my Emperor."

Only one answer met this presumptuous request and that was a shower of fire which swept him and his followers in one big conflagration.

Naturally such reception led to the deadliest of wars. Among the generals of the Demon was one Rakta-Beeja, a single drop of whose blood falling on the earth was capable of giving birth to a thousand more like him. All the weapons of all the gods and all the goddesses were powerless against this Rakshasa, for the more he bled, the more demons were born afresh by thousands and millions. This caused dismay in the ranks of gods. The goddess then assumed the terrible form of Kali or the Black Goddess. With her lolling tongue spread out over the entire world, the Goddess swallowed every drop of blood that fell from the brood of Rakta Beeja, so that, not a drop of his blood falling on the earth, Rakta-Beeja fell at the length bereft of all his strength. Their greatest general being thus overpowered, Shumbha and Nishumbha were soon after killed and their followers mostly died after a tough struggle and only a small remnant fled to Patala, (i.e., the nether-world). The earth was thus freed of the Rakshasas.

Spirit Of War Incarnate

But alas! the hounds of war had for a long time been let loose and to quell them was a difficult task! The Goddess of Peace and Plenty (Lakshmi) had developed into the Goddess of Strength (Shakti) in the campaign against Mahishasura and later into a veritable Goddess of War. (Kali), accustomed to the shedding of blood and the killing of countless human beings. Her rage and insatiety of blood took long ages to quell and all the gods who had invoked the presence of this Goddess of War were horror-struck when in the bloody orgies that followed soon after the fall of Shumbha and Nishumbha, this Goddess even presumed to trample down Ishwara Himself. A picture of Kali the terrible in this state of reckless bravado and blood thirstiness has been ably drawn by Ravi Varma, the Indian painter. This blood-thirstiness is characteristic of a state of war in which are sacrificed innumerable lives. It required further sacrifices of innumerable lives and offerings of paeans of praise from all the assembled gods to bring the infuriated Goddress back to Her smiling and peaceful condition again. The hymn entitled "Narayani Stuti" gives in beautiful awe-inspiring verses this prayer to the Goddess to assume Her normal smiling face again. The Goddess is appeased and gives the assembled gods and devotees an assurance that She will come again when invoked to quell the enemies.

In the dark ages of Hindustan when Hindus were under the galling yoke of Dasyus, Asuras, and Demons, the Cult of Kali appears to have been started to initiate the followers into an organisation to overthrow the oppressive yoke. The elaborate mantras and rituals so characteristic of the Cult serve to concentrate the mind of the initiate and to train him into the discipline as well as to the horrors of a War which might have been then thought necessary or impending. When it is remembered that Hindu sages of old used to embellish every teaching of theirs with religious symbolisms for which they claimed divine inspiration and sanctity in order to ensure implicit obedience, the way is cleared for a true understanding of what lies behind THE CULT OF KALI.

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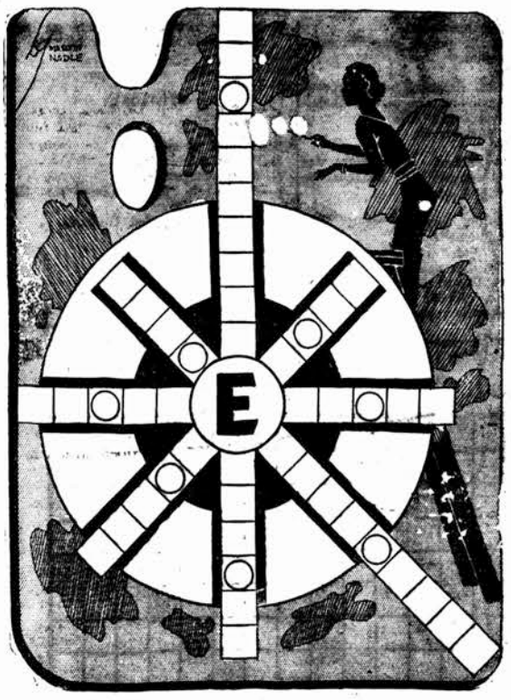
COLOURS OF THE ARTIST



PENELOPE PAINTER, who is an artist, is very greatly thrilled over having just received a commission to put on canvas the striking features of Nathaniel Nabob, the great financier.

Nabob is very fond of striking colors and requested the young artist to use her most vivid hues. Penelope picked out eight colors for the purpose. Curiously enough, the name of each color ended with the same letter, which was E, and forms a very fascinating puzzle.

(For solution see page 63.)

Fill in the 48 squares with the letters that spell the names of the colors Penelope used. The letters that fall in the circles are to be re-arranged to spell what the artist was engaged to paint.

Puzzle of the Plurals

It is stated as a general rule in English that a word is changed from the singular to the plural by adding a final letter S. Most of the plurals of English words are spelled in that manner. Other words are changed to the plural by the addition of ES to the end of the word, and some word ending in Y are made by changing the Y to an I and adding ES.

There are a number of cases, however, where just the opposite is true, a plural noun being changed to a singular noun by the addition of a final letter S.

The missing words in each of the following verses are pairs of such words. Can you discover what they are? The asterisks denote the number of letters in each of the words.

Now you really don't have to be a brilliant English student to figure out the missing words in this puzzle, but you do have to know something about the language, as well as being familiar with a rather well-known phrase. So give it a try, or two or three tries. You'll find it great fun.

Here are the verses:

I.

"Hunting * * * * * *
in a haystack,"
Is an oft repeated phrase,
To describe the * * *.
* * * * * searching
For objects in a hopeless maze.

II.

Saul went out to seek * * * * *.
Found a kingly throne instead. Then
he did * * * * * * the masses
To pay the armies that he led.

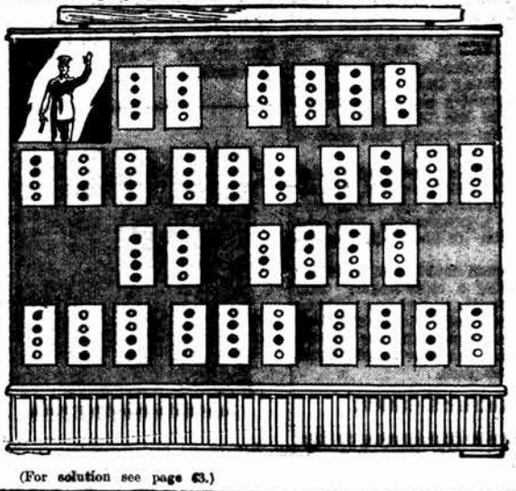
III

* * * * * do not seem liard to banish,
When loving kisses make them less.
Nothing else makes trouble vanish
Like a mother's fond * * * * * *.

(For solution see page 63.)

Cryptogram of the Warning Sign

HANK HOOFER, the town constable, had set up on the outskirts of the village signs warning motorists. One night some practical joker who, evidently, was also a puzzlist, painted out all the 32 letters in the signs, substituting for each an arrangement of dots, as you see in the accompanying drawing. Can you figure out the words of the original sign?



(For solution see page 63.)

Magic With a Coin

THE magician fills a shallow dish half-full of cloudy or soapy water and requests someone secretly to drop a coin, date side uppermost, into the dish. Although the coin is hidden from sight the conjurer informs his audience that with his X-ray eyes he can read the date on the coin without taking it out of the water.

When challenged to do this the conjurer merely takes a glass tumbler and presses it down on the coin. This enables him to see the date on the coin through the bottom of the glass.

FREE CHURCHES DEMAND

Equal Share In Coronation Ceremonies

An outspoken demand for equality as between the Free Churches and the Church of England was made in the Federal Council of the Free Churches by the new Moderator, the Rev. M. E. Aubrey, last month.

Mr. Aubrey's address, though making no specific mention of the Corporation ceremonies unquestionably foreshadows pressure from Free Churchmen for a participation in the pageantry which bears some relation to their strength in the land, says the "News Chronicle".

The Free Churches, said Mr. Aubrey, probably comprised about half the regular Church attendance of this country. Why, therefore, should they not have an equal place with the Anglican Church in national life and in the expression of the deepest things of the spirit of the people?

Had not the day come when Free Churchmen had a right to say that they resented the least remnant of any attitude of tolerance or patronage, and any tendency to relegate them, on National and public occasions, to insignificant places?

"ALMOST IGNORED"

Was it fair that, on important national occasions, when the heart of the whole nation should be expressed, the Free Churches should be almost if not entirely ignored?

Not for a single moment would they belittle the great contribution which the Church of England had made, and was still making, to the moral and spiritual forces of the land.

But, they put it to their Anglican brethren that as a simple matter of justice and fairness, recognition was due to the Free Churches through their appointed representatives as much as to the Church of England.

Any assumption that the Anglican Church represented in a special way the mind of the Christian people of this country was, if not arrogant, at least untrue.

The Free Church conscience, still in some quarters the object of that pathetic kind of humour which tried to belittle what it feared, was the conscience of Protestant England, and England in its bones was never more Protestant than to-day.

Mr. Aubrey questioned whether the Free Churches were making such a contribution as they should to the nation's life.

Was there not a real danger that they might too readily lay down the weapons of their warfare?

They could only sustain their right to a larger place in the national life by an unfailing devotion in the service of the nation's spiritual need.

An Egg In An Egg In An Egg

An egg 9 inches long and 7-1/2 inches in circumference has been laid by a Light Sussex hen owned by a farmer at Vermaakskheid, near Cape Agulhas, Cape Province.

The egg weighed five ounces.

Inside the main egg there was another complete egg, and inside this there was a third egg.

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BACHELOR IS TOLD HE IS FATHER OF TWINS

Surprise For Young Englishman On His First Visit To France

Victim of a widespread criminal 'racket' a young Englishman on his first visit to France had the shock of being told that he was married to a woman, unknown to him, and whose language he could not speak, says the Paris correspondent of "The People".

And to my certain knowledge, Mr. Harold Tremayne, who is a native of Cornwall, is not the first Englishman to learn with dismay that he is the husband of a woman he has never set eyes on and the father of children he never heard of before.

Mr. Tremayne landed at Dieppe a few days ago 'en route' for the south of France, and from the first he was surprised at the interest the passport control police seemed to take in his affairs, but it was not until he reached Paris that he realised that there was something behind all this.

Detained By Police

He was visited at the hotel where he had 'descended' for a few days before starting for Nice and invited to go to the nearest police commissariat.

There he was told that he was wanted for abandoning his wife and two children.

He could only protest that he was a bachelor, and produces his new passport to prove his contention, but that passport only strengthened the police in their belief that they had the right man, for the particulars given were identical with those furnished by the papers of the man who had, three years before, married a young Frenchwoman after a lightning courtship begun at Pourville, near Dieppe.

A few months after the ceremony the bridegroom had returned to England to make arrangements for a home with his bride there, but nothing more had been heard of him.

Twins had been born of the union.

Not Her Man

When the police confronted Mr. Tremayne with the deserted wife it was their turn to be surprised, for the woman was emphatic that she had never set eyes on him before and that he was not the man who had wooed and won her. So the police had no option but to release forthwith, accompanied by suitable apologies, the man wed 'unbeknownst."

There is no doubt in the police mind about the explanation of the mystery. Mr. Tremayne is only another victim of the activity of the bogus passport factories.

In some way his name was obtained and entered on a false passport supplied to someone who had his own reasons for hiding his real identity, and it was with the aid of this document that the masquerador went through the ceremony after his lightning courtship with the victim.

"A NATION OF BUCKET-SHOP-KEEPERS"

Anyone Can Be A Stockbroker In England, Says London Solicitor

Will Great Britain see the establishment of a central body for stockbrokers, on the lines of those for doctors and lawyers—as a means of defeating sharepushers?

Mr. Roderick Dew, a London Solicitor, speaking at the provincial meeting of the Law Society at Nottingham declared that such a body was necessary.

"Swindling is conducted to-day on such a scale", he said, "as almost to warrant the description of us by a present-day Napoleon as a nation of bucket-shop-keepers".

Any person could open an office, call himself a stockbroker, and deal in stocks and shares without being a member of any recognised Stock Exchange. It was clearly due to this that the share-pusher was able to exist.

COMPLETE CHECK.

If a charter were granted to the Stock Exchange a complete check could be kept on the actions of all people dealing with stocks and shares and the bucket shop would be bound to disappear.

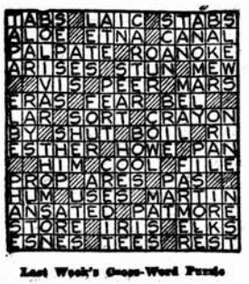
Free conveyances offered by builders were discussed by the president of the Society, Mr. Hubert A. Dowson.

"The Council considers it imperative that, where free conveyances are granted, a purchaser should not be in any worse position than if he had employed his own solicitor. Otherwise, the offer to supply such a conveyance is misleading and would tend to bring both the vendor and the solicitor acting for him into disrepute".

UNDERCUTTING.

Discussing undercutting he said: "There can be no doubt from the many complaints which have reached the Council for some time, that the evil of undercutting has in some districts become so prevalent as seriously to affect the remuneration of solicitors."

A rule which would become operative on October 1 was designed to enable the Council to deal more effectively with the evil known as "Ambulance chasing".—"News Chronicle".



Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

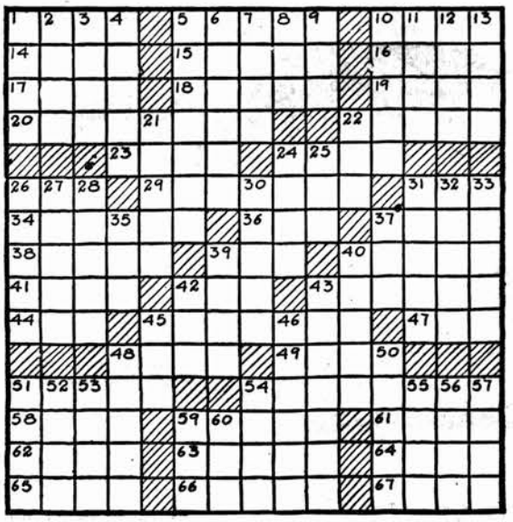
OUR CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTAL

1—On the sheltered side.
5—Draft in the proper proportions.
10—Bugle signal.
14—Harbour.
15—A colorless, limpid liquid composed of hydrogen and oxygen, the chemical symbol being H20.
16—Musical instrument.
17—Silkworm.
18—Who, in ancient mythology, was forced to support the heavens on his head and hands?
19—Existed.
20—What Italian composer wrote "The Pines of Rome"?
22—What Trojan maiden betrayed Deiphobus, the son of Priam?
23—Who was United States ambassador to France, 1929-33?
24—Which apostle was a native of Tarsus?
26—Being in the most abstract sense.
29—On what river in Tasmania is Hobart located?
31—Diagram.
34—What is the standard monetary unit of the United States and Canada?
36—Constellation.
37—Manufactured.
38—Salute.
39—Cavity in the ground.
40—Fruit.
41—Military assistant.
42—Secretion from inflamed tissues.
43—What was the family name of the fifth queen of Henry VIII?
44—Abyssinian prince.
45—What journalist recently wrote "Inside Europe"?
47—Thing: in law.
48—Trail.
49—Inland sea of Russia.
51—Evil spirit.
54—Tiniest.
58—Not at home.
59—Stop unintentionally.
61—Fragrant resin.
62—European blackbird.
63—Lubricated.
64—One of certain dark spots on the moon once supposed to be seas.
65—Gaelic.
66—Vegetables.
67—Insects.

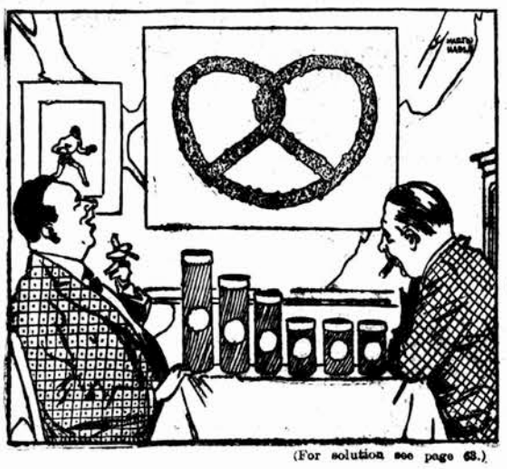
VERTICAL

1—Imitator.
2—Learning
3—Goddess of discord.
4—Public storehouse.
5—Walk pompously.
6—Who wrote "Death Comes for the Archbishop"?
7—King who married Gudrun.
8—Meadow.
9—Bitter vetch.
10—Cloth for wiping.
11—Son of Adam.
12—Opening in the skin.
13—Observed.
21—Period during which a Mohammedan woman may not remarry.
22—Rude dwelling.
24—Saucy.
25—Of each an equal quantity.
26—Who, in Sir Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammer," is the hero betrothed to Lucy Ashton of Ravenswood?
27—Water wheel.
28—Winter vehicles.
30—Part of the human body.
31—Pertaining to the cheek.
32—Worship.
33—Is undecided.
35—Who founded the American Society of Shakers? Mother Ann ? ? ?
37—Sound made by the cat.
39—Kick a football.
40—Ethical.
42—Play on words.
43—Couriers.
45—Weapon.
46—What Shakespearean character in the "Melancholy Dane"?
48—The name of what authority on games has become proverbial?
50—South American pack animal.
51—A woman of high social position, rank or culture.
52—Wide-mouthed pitcher.
53—Who, in ancient Roman mythology, was the god of war?
54—Auction.
55—Dash.
56—Classify.
57—Golf mounds.
58—Weep convulsively.
60—Bind.



(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our issue of Sunday next).

The Problem of the Pretzels



REUBEN RUMMAGE and his friend, Dick Doop, are spending a social hour engorging themselves with pretzels and the beverage that usually accompanies the twisted biscuits.

The pretzels are in six tins of different sizes, each of which contains a certain number. The solution of the puzzle consists of naming the number of pretzels in each tin so that any number from one to 50 can be found by adding together the number of pretzels in one or more containers.

Guess These Riddles

1. WHAT can always be made smaller by adding more to it?
2. Why should a carpenter always be an honest workman?
3. What can always be made fast by tying it up?
4. What is the difference between a pencil and a motor car?

(For solution see page 63.)

The Acrostic in the Magic Mirror

IF YOU could go through the looking-glass the way Alice in Wonderland did, you would find everything turned about on the other side. You would meet with numerous reverses, to say the least. Even the words you speak would be spoken backwards and yet they would not sound so strange as one might think, for there are many words in English, which, when reversed, become other words.

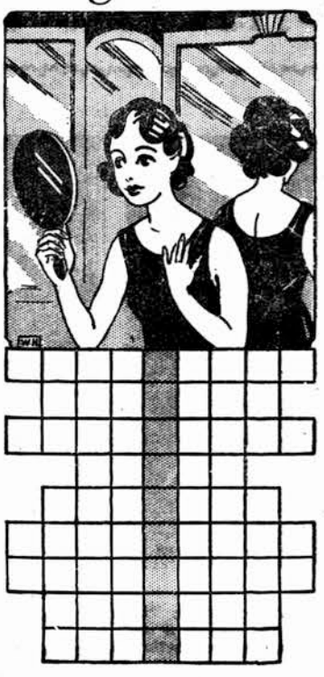
Nine such words are shown below their definitions. Can you guess what they are? In making a reversal the final letter of the first word becomes the initial letter of the second word. These letters read downwards spell the name of one of the United States. The definitions follow:

1. A quick, keen pain. Street railway cars in England.

2. The alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean. To superintend the publication of.

3. Friend of Phythias. One of a race or tribe having no fixed location.

4. One of the subdivisions of a cellar. Point of a pen.



5. To exist. Bad.

6. Separates. A narrow strip of some flexible material.

7. Fold or doubling of a thread (plural). A bobbin or reel.

8. To measure as in music or harmony. To send forth.

9. A player's stake (poker). A vessel for heating liquids.

(For solution see page 63.)

Picture Post Card Magic

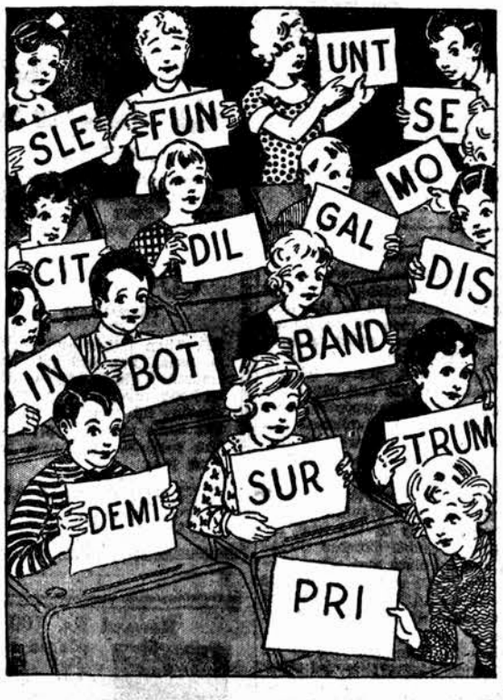
SHOW your friends several picture post cards, each having a different scene. Place the cards, picture side down, on the table and ask someone secretly to select a card and keep it out of your sight.

During this procedure you produce several slips of paper and request your audience to call out noted landmarks in cities. You write down these names on the slips, which are folded, placed in a hat and shuffled.

You request someone to draw a slip from the hat and read the name on it, which is, say, the Washington monument. Now ask the person who selected the post card to produce it. It is seen to be a picture of the Washington monument. Here is the secret of the trick:

As you pretend to place the post cards on the table you really pick up another pack of post cards, each having the picture of the Washington monument on it. Since the cards are picture side down, the person who selects the card, of course, cannot be aware of that fact. Similarly, you write the name, Washington monument, on each slip of paper.

Roll-Call of the Summer School



An amusing incident took place at the closing session of the Strawtown summer school, where the final selling bees of the fourth district were held. The sixteen pupils who had won first place in the sixteen schools of the district were gathered here to engage in an elimination spelling bee to determine who should represent the district in the contest to be held at the county fair next week.

The youngsters were fed up with the sophisticated airs of the school officials, for the children suspected that were it not for the list of correct words in these officials' hands, the pompous gentlemen, themselves, could not spell the words they gave out. So the pupils conspired to show up these bluffers. When it came time to call the roll, it was found that the names of the contestants had mysteriously vanished and the school director was forced to reverse the usual practice and ask the children their names. To his surprise, by way of reply each pupil produced a card on which was printed a word or combination of letters.

"Prefix these letters to our names and you will get ordinary English words," shouted the pupils in a chorus.

The director looked perplexed at first, but he managed to make up the list of names for he really possessed a good vocabulary.

Can you tell the names of the pupils? The words formed contain no proper nouns except one, which is the name of one of the United States.

Conundrums

WHY is the letter W a great magician and the most marvelous letter of the alphabet?

• • •

2. Why does a man who sharpens cutlery always rob himself?

• • •

3. What roads are always best known as highways?

• • •

4. Why should a fish always make the best musician?

• • •

5. Under what circumstances does light house-keeping have some connection with ships?

(For solution see page 63.)

RUSSIANS LEARN ENGLISH

Number Of Schools Teaching English To Be Quadrupled

English is about to replace German as the most widely-taught foreign language in Soviet schools, the Commissariat of Education recently announced. French lessons are to be given more frequently.

The number or schools where English and French are compulsory is to be quadrupled.

Knowledge of foreign languages, and particularly of English, is rapidly growing in Russia. Even the humblest worker is eager to learn. Study circles have been formed in all factories and on collective farms.

It is rumoured that Stalin recently started studying English so that he may read Shakespeare in the original.

English is much the most used language. German statisticians calculate there are 220 millions using English as their first language, another 20 millions using it daily as second language (French Canadians, Boers, Indians, etc.). Russian comes second with 170 millions German third with 90 millions. Others in order are Japanese, Spanish, Italian, French (last three about equal).

The number of Chinese-speakers might upset these figures if experts could agree on definition of Chinese

TEACHER WHO ADVOCATED "LOVE CLASSES" COMES UNDER BAN

Mr. A. S. Neill, the British authority on "proolem of children" who recently advocated "love classes" in schools, has been banned by Stellenbosch University at Bloemfonten.

He was to have lectured at the University, but the Council now state that as they do not agree with Mr. Neill's "theories of education, particularly in regard to relig on and such matters," they consider that it would not be advisable to allow him to speak under the auspices of the University.

CHURCH ATTACK.

In Bloemfonten, 14 ministers and two missionaries of the Dutch Reformed Churches drew up a statement protesting against Mr. Neill's "superficial view of sin" his blatant atheism," his "heathenish conception of marriage" and the way in which he "encourages the degeneration of children by allowing them to smoke, swear and steal to their hearts content."

Mr. A. S. Neill, author of "A Dominie's Log," has a school at Leiston, Suffolk, where the pupils do as they please.

They are allowed to swear, smoke, read any books, see any films, call masters by their Christian names, and smash windows.

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Our Humorist At Large

Husband: 'There seems to be something wrong with this cake—it tastes strange.'

Wife: 'But the cookery book says that it tastes very nice.'

Husband (after quarrel): 'How about kissing and making it up?'

Wife: 'I suppose we'd better—I can't think of anything else to call you.'

Farmer: 'What are you doing in my apple tree?'

Culprits: 'Looking for windfalls.'

'The fish that was tired of life.'

1st. Blotto: "Ish that the sun or the moon?"

2nd. Blotto: 'Dunnon. I'msh a stranger 'ere.'

Sports Time Keeper: 'When I fire the pistol, put in the egg.'

JAPANESE ISLE WILL BE TRANSFORMED INTO MINIATURE CHINA

Chinese Villas, Temple Halls, Towers, Gates And Other Treasures Of Art To Be Transplanted

A plan is afoot to transplant Chinese culture and taste on a small island with a total area of not more than 16,000 tsubo, close to Shoto Island in the Inland Sea and clothe it in rich Chinese colour and atmosphere so as to make it a veritable resort of peace which is emblematic of Japanese-Chinese friendship, says the "Japan Times."

This project is regarded as a very interesting one, especially at this juncture when the relations between the two countries are becoming more and more complicated. This proposition was first made through the good offices of Kagawa Prefecture, and Sakate Village, Shoto District, the owner of the land of the islet in question has recently reached a decision to place the entire area of the islet at the disposal of the promoters completely free of charge.

Mr. Asataro Goto, authority on China, having been entrusted with the responsibility of making general arrangements with regard to the projected establishment of the peace resort of Sino-Japanese friendship, recently completed a trip of about two months in South China.

A statement by Mr. Goto regarding the plan is quoted by a vernacular paper substantially as follows:

"The islet has a land area of 16,000 tsubo but has nothing in its area but a human dwelling or two and pineries. Friendship between Japan and China cannot be carried out by mere lip-service or by the pen. To attain true friendship with China, Japan must become disposed to receive Chinese into her midst from the bottom of her heart and associate with them patiently and with goodwill.

"Fortunately, it has been proposed to place the entire islet at the disposal of the authorities interested for promotion of the cause of Japanese-Chinese understanding and friendship. I am myself keenly interested in the project, and am resolved to do my share with utmost effort to help advance the cause.

"In the first place, temple halls, gates, towers and other accessories will be transported there from China to be established and Chinese high priests will be invited to reside in the temples. The gardens of the temples to be established will be planted with Chinese trees and plants good for the four seasons of the year alternately. Besides Chinese literateurs and scholars and other persons of culture will be invited to visit the island from all parts of China, not only North but South China.

"Villas in Chinese styles to let and Chinese restaurants and other houses of entertainment in genuine Chinese style will be established there. A main big tower bearing conspicuous signs symbolizing friendship between the two countries will be set up. Mr. Izumi Kure, famous nationalized Chinese 'go' player, will be invited to preside a 'go' party to be held time and again."

Mr. Saburo Kairin, expert of Kagawa Prefecture will be in charge of the laying out of the projected park there, it is understood.

NUDISM OR LEWDISM?

Asks Indignant British Vicar

"Worship of the body is now a universal fetish and disease," says the Rev. R. B. Irons, Vicar of St. Paul's, Shanklin, I.O.W., in a spirited attack on beach undressing, says "The People."

"The ultimate objective is nudism, or should it not rather be called lewdism?" he writes in his parish magazine.

"This summer the stretch of foreshore under the jurisdiction of the Sandown and Shanklin Urban District Council has gained unenviable notoriety as the scene where bathers, male and female, publicly and wantonly undress and dress before a gathering of curious onlookers.

"We strongly urge the Shanklin members of the Council to prohibit a degenerate, debased practice by framing a by-law ordering every bather to undress and dress in the tents and huts.

"In the interests of decency and morality such a by-law is an absolute, urgent necessity. No one with any regard to public morals will tolerate the town being turned into an arena, on a mass scale, of the human anatomy unadorned."

Mr. Irons says, "It is high time councillors turned their attention to insisting on parking places for those people whose sense of fitness of things and regard for the ordinary proprieties of civilisation are non-existent.

"A sound or sane mind can only be found in the individual who has become aware of the truth that man is infinitely more than a mere chemical compound, or a physical body.

"The cult of the body—the modern mania—is the cause of the present world-wide dementia, the passion of killing and slaying that is spreading in such alarming fashion over the globe."

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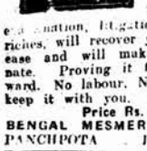

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Girl (minding shop): "Father, you are wanted."

* * * *

Office Boy: Please, sir, can I attend my grandfather's funeral on Friday?"

Employer: "Certainly. That's the day I've just fixed for the firm's annual staff outing."

* * * *

Hotel Proprietor: "Do you want the porter to call you?"

Guest. "No, thanks! I awaken every morning at seven."

"Then would you mind calling the porter?"

* * * *

Grocer: "Had a nice little surprise this morning. Won £500 in a competiton."

Traveller: "Well—er—there's a little account outstanding——"

"Wait a minute, wait a minute. Let me tell you the rest of my dream."

* * * *

Pat was a gardener. His employer got tired of his constant mutterings, and one day said to him: "Pat, doesn't it ever occur to you that your everlasting mutterings and talking to yourself are a great annoyance to other people? Why do you do it?"

"Sure, sir, I've two reasons," replied Pat. "One is that I like talking to a sensible man, and the other is that I like to hear a sensible man talk."

* * * *

Woman (at the Golden Gates): "I have come to join my husband."

St. Peter: "Delighted to meet you, ma'am. What was your husband's name?"

"Joseph Smith."

"I'm afraid that will not be sufficient for us to identify him. You see, strange as it may seem, we have quite a lot of Joseph Smiths up here are there any other means yb which I can identify him?"

"Well, before he died he told me that if I ever kissed another man he would turn in his grave."

"Oh! I know the chap. Up here we call him Whirling Joe!"

"I hear you had dancing at your garden party yesterday."

"Yes. One of the guests accidentally upset a beehive."

* * * *

Billy (staying on uncle's farm): "There's a mouse in the milk pail."

Uncle: "Did you pull it out?"

"No, but it's all right—I put the cat in."

* * * *

An enthusiastic golfer came home to dinner. During the meal his wife said: "Willie tells me he caddied for you this afternoon!"

"Well, do you know," said Willie's father, "I thought I'd seen that boy before."

* * * *

The burly Irishman bared his arm. "Ye see these muscles?" he boasted. "They could stop a train."

"Then ye must be either a Samson or a liar," said his friend.

The third member of the party laughed. "He's neither. He's an engine-driver."

* * * *

A man took his daughter for a country walk They passed some cows, and the angel child said: "Daddy, what beautiful coats they have!"

"Yes; they're Jerseys!"

"Oh," said the child, with an air of surprise that was as innocent as it was affecting, "I thought it was their skin!"

* * * *

A car came to a standstill at a country cottage. The motorist tried to start the engine by the handle in front but in vain. His woman friend in the car waiting . At last the owner of the cottage came out shouting.

"Now then, thee must not play that hurdygurdy there; so clear off, and take the bloomin' monkey wi' thee."

* * * *

It happened in an Irish police-court. An old offender was summoned for being drunk and disorderly.

"Ten shillings or a fortnight," said the magistrate.

"But, sir, I've only got two shillings in the world," said the prisoner.

"Well, you must go to jail If you hadn't spent the money on drink you would have been able to pay the fine."

* * * *

His play had been refused seven times, but he still kept turning up with it, re-written here and there. The eighth time the manager told him firmly that it was useless.

"But, sir," said the playwright, "is there no possible way you could put my farce on the stage?"

"Well," was the reply, "there's one way, but I don't know if you'd submit——"

"Oh, I'd submit!" he cried. "I'd submit to anything."

"Then," said the manager, "we'll grind it up and use it as a snowstorm."

* * * *

An American in Scotland on business met McGregor, and the conversation turned to golf. "I'd like a game," said the American with a sigh, "but I'm a very bad player . . . I can't manage any course under a hundred and twenty, I'm afraid."

"Och!" said McGregor, "I'm worse than you. Verra often I take a hundred an' fifty for the coorse."

"Is that so? Well, now, as we're so evenly matched, let's have a game with five shillings on every hole."

And so it was arranged.

Months later, when the New Yorker had returned home, he was telling the story: "And would you believe it boys," he wound up, "that lying Scot went round in seventy-one, and took five shillings off me!"

"Why are you eating with your knife?"

"My fork leaks."

* * * *

"I'm very tired," said Mrs. Jones from the head of the supper table one Sunday evening.

"You shouldn't be," said the minister, who had been asked to the evening meal. "You haven't preached two sermons to-day."

"No," said Mrs. Jones, absentmindedly, "but I listened to them."

* * * *

Professor Pinch walked painfully into the consulting-room and sat gingerly in the vacant chair.

"Doctor," he said, "my shoulders seem dreadfully stiff this morning. Can you suggest a cure?"

"A simple one," smiled the doctor. "Remove your coat-hanger!"

* * * *

The constable noticed a man walking along with one foot in the gutter and one on the kerb.

"What's up?" he said. "Are you drunk?"

"Am I?" said the man.

"It certainly looks like it."

"Well, thank Heaven for that! I thought I was lame."

* * * *

A meek little man was in court for a minor offence.

"Were you ever in trouble before?" asked the magistrate.

"Well, er—er—" was the hesitating response, "I kept a library book too long once, and was fined threepence."

* * * *

A Footballer who was inclined to be nervous had been courtin g the manager's daughter for some time and eventually plucked up courage to approach him in the following manner: "Sir—er—I wish—er—to inform you that—er—I have been going with your daughter for five years now."

"Well," replied the manager. "What do you want, a benefit?"

* * * *

An angler, after a two-hours' struggle, landed a huge salmon, and related to his wife the time it took and the energy he had to expend before he secured it.

"But, my dear," said his puzzled wife, "why didn't you cut the string and get rid of the brute?"

* * * *

During a natural history lesson, the teacher asked the class to name an animal peculiar to Britain.

"The camel," said Henry.

"That's not a native of these islands," said the teacher.

"I know it isn't," replied Henry; "that's why it would be peculiar."

* * * *

Two travellers were comparing notes about foreign cities.

"London," said one, "is certainly the foggiest place in the world."

"Oh, no," said the other. "I've been in a place much foggier than London."

"Where was that?" asked his friend.

"I don't know where it was," replied the second man,' "it was so foggy."

* * * *

An old Highland soldier got into a train travelling to Inverness. Rather unsteadily he sat down beside a Salvation Army officer.

For some time he gazed at the officer's uniform with profound concentration. At last he broke into speech.

"What's yer regiment, man? I canna mak it oot."

The officer replied, "I am a soldier of Heaven. I go to Inverness to fight the Devil, to Aberdeen to fight him again, and then to Dundee, Edinburgh, and Newcastle."

"That's right, ma man," said the other; "keep on heading the blighter south."

First Negro: "What fo' you name your baby 'Electricity,' Mose?"

Second Negro: "Well, mah name am Mose and mah wife's name am Dinah, and if Dinahmose don't make electricity, what does dey make?"

* * * *

The porter ran along the platform to give a passenger the ticket he had got for him.

"Here's your tocket, sir; six an' tuppence it cost," he gasped.

"Here's six shillings, my man," said the passenger. "Keep the tuppence for yourself."

* * * *

Murphy was paying twenty-eight shillings a week board and lodging.

One day his landlady said, "Pat, I'm afraid I shall have to charge you another two shillings. You're such a big eater."

"For Heaven's sake don't do that!" said Murphy. "I'm killin' myself already tryin' to ate twenty-eight shillin' worth."

* * * *

"A cup of tea—weak," demanded the customer at the coffee stall.

When served, he eyed the contents with such dismay that the stallkeeper barked: "Well, what's up with it. You said weak, didn't you?"

"Weak, yes," said the customer, "but not 'elpless!"

* * * *

The doctor had received an urgent call from the home of a young couple. Arriving, he found the young father on the doorstep, watch in hand.

"What's the trouble?" asked the doctor.

"Nothing this time, doctor. My wife just wanted to see how quickly you could get here in case she was taken suddenly ill. You did it in four minutes, which is pretty good."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

"Mirror Acrostic: The name of the state is Tennessee. The words are: Smart, Trams, Tide, Edit, Damon, Nomad, Bin, Nib, Live, Evil, Parts, Strap, Loops, Spool, Time, Emit, Ante Etna.

"Puzzle Plurals: The missing words in the order of their use are: Needles, Needless, Asses, Assess, Cares, Caress.

Riddles: 1. A hole in a stocking. 2. Because his dealings are straight and above board. 3. A boat. 4. A pencil is lead and a motor car is driven.

"Number: The number which can be divided by four different numbers and have left the indicated remainder is 50.

"Cryptogram: The warning in the sign reads: Go slow and see our town. Go fast and see our jail.

"Pretzel Problem: The six tins contained 1, 2, 4, 8, 13 and 16 pretzels, respectively, making a total of 44.

"Artists' Colors: Starting at the top vertical row and proceeding clock-wise, the eight colors are: Ultramarine, Beige, Orange, Heliotrope, Carmine, Purple, Cerise, White. The letters that fall in the eight circles are arranged to spell the word "portrait."

Roll Call: Adding the correct name to each prefix gives the following words; the names of the pupils being indicated by the capital letters: sleEVE, funGUS, untRUTH, sedAN, citADEL, dilEMMA, galLEON, disGRACE, moROSE, InDIANA, botTOM, BanDANNA, demiJOHN, surLILY, trumPETER, priMARY.

Conundrums: 1. Because it can change lizard into wizard. 2. Because he "steels" his knives. 3. Mountain roads, because they go up. 4. Because it cannot forget its scales. 5. When it is light-house keeping.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

RESULTS

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON

SUNDAY

1st November, 1936

IN THE

Sunday Edition of

"The Bombay Chronicle"

AND ON

MONDAY

2nd November, 1936

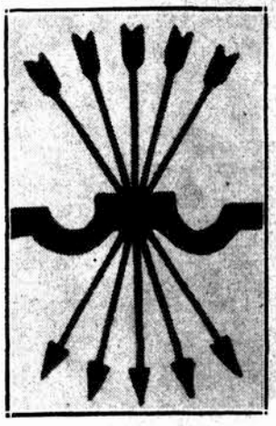
IN THE ISSUE OF

"The Bombay Sentinel"

"....And Be Merry, For To-morrow We Die"

International Youth Day in Beleaguered Madrid: Once a festival of gaiety, Youth Day takes on a grim significance as the annual parade is held while insurgent forces converge on the capital from all sides.

War's "Hand of Death" laid on Irun, once a thriving Spanish City near the French border.



Emblem of Spanish Fascists.

Initiation of the New Bards in the Bardic Circle at the Ancient Cornish Gorsedd at Keley Rounds, near Wadebridge, Cornwall.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065.

October 25, 1936.

LUCKY NUMBER

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

CHAIRWOMAN:—"FRIENDS, it was put to vote and you have carried unanimously (Cheers) that it is very impolite to scratch heads in public (Cheers) on account of tons of LICE. The best method to scare them away is by using NISSEX manufactured by the makers of Transpulmin and can be had from all Chemists" (Loud Cheers)

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